THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

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UP GOES THE STORM DRUM ONCE MORE.

LOOKING over Europe to-day we are conscious of an undefinable but palpable change in the political situation. Europe is getting nervous again, and the Continent is working itself up into a condition of fidgetty unrest. The telegrams this morning are not reassuring. Whether they come from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, or Rome, they all point to danger. Paris of course comes first. After a short eclipse, the star of General BOULANGER is once more in the ascendant. That great master of the modern art of *réclame* never devised a happier advertisement than that which came off yesterday in the shape of the marriage of his daughter to Captain DRIANT. There is something very sensational in the progress to and from the church, the ever-increasing crowd, the charges of the police, the unmistakable manifestations of popular interest, if not of popular enthusiasm, in the irrepressible General, who, after being ridiculed as an extinct volcano, is once more in full eruption, threatening ruin to the Republic. We are approaching the centennial of the French Revolution. It is proposed to commemorate it by opening an Exhibition. That prosaic and materialistic mode of celebrating the famous year of '89 is not likely to satisfy the excitable populace of Paris. To celebrate one Revolution by making another would be much more in keeping with their dramatic aptitudes and the craving for sensation, which makes a Frenchman long for a crisis or a revolution as he craves for a nip of absinthe or cognac. The Republican leaders are obviously scared at last. Even M. DE BLOWITZ, who has sounded a dozen times exultant notes of triumph over the political death and burial of General BOULANGER, now admits that he is much the most living and active force in France. General BOULANGER'S triumph would not mean war—at least, not necessarily. Germans believe that the advent of a mutinous soldier—for so they regard the General—as ruler of France would complete the disintegration of the discipline by which alone France can hope to regain her position in Europe. But the Republic may go under, and we may have to face a dictatorship. That possibility is in itself amply sufficient to occasion profound uneasiness far beyond the limits of France.

General BOULANGER, however, is by no means the only troubler of the tranquillity of Europe. That young Emperor at Berlin is making much more mischief than any one believed to be possible. Mischief at home, mischief abroad. He will keep Prince BISMARCK'S hands full if he goes on at this rate; but it would not be surprising if in another four months Prince BISMARCK should have had enough of it, and should leave him to go his way without let or hindrance from Varzin. The young Kaiser is evidently headstrong and incapable of self-suppression. We do not agree with the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, who says that his visit to Russia made the relations between Russia and Germany more strained. That is not true. The Russian visit was a happy inspiration, and it will bear good fruit. But the Austrian and Italian tours seem to have done nothing but harm, and the Kaiser's indiscretion and reckless incontinence of speech in his own country have filled even his friends with forebodings as to the future of Germany. The Germans will stand a good deal, and they have bowed to the yoke when their master had proved that he was stronger and wiser than they. But this youngster, who has yet to give his proofs, seems to think he can hector at will without exciting even a protest. He is mistaken, and he will not be long in coming upon the disagreeable consequences of his blunder. According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* Count TAAFFE resents the ungracious slight inflicted upon him by the young Emperor, and the offence given to the Pope has reacted disastrously for the interests of Germany upon the Catholic population of Austria. The correspondent evidently thinks that the Kaiser is undoing much of the work which it gave Prince BISMARCK immense labour to accomplish, and he remarks, justly enough, that "these unpromising results of a four months' reign cannot but inspire misgivings as to what might be the consequences of other ill-considered action." The Emperor's speech, says the *Wiener Tagblatt* "seems to indicate the opening of a new era which will not be one of liberty." Nor of reticence. We have a shouting Emperor on the throne at Berlin, and he will give both Europe and Germany some very unpleasant quarters of an hour before they have grown accustomed to hear the Imperial displeasure bellowed at them through a speaking-trumpet.

The news from Rome is the worst of all. Mr. W. J. STILLMAN, who represents the *Times* in that city, is a shrewd man and one who is not given to telegraph without knowing what he is writing about, and he tells us this morning:—

> There is every appearance of a coming crisis in the relations of the Pope and the Italian Government. There is a sound of the drawing of swords and throwing away of scabbards. It will soon appear that without the temporal power the Pope will not remain in Rome.

If the Pope will leave Rome, who can say what may happen? For the Papacy, no doubt, it would be the best thing that could happen. The Pope will have to settle in America before he can really aspire to be universal Pontiff. But for Italy? No wonder the minds of men are full of misgivings and questionings as to what the end of these things will be.

M. ZOLA AT HOME.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE NOVELIST ON THE PROSECUTION.

IN view of the prosecution of Mr. Vizetelly for selling an unexpurgated translation of M. Zola's novels, the following account by Mr. G. E. Crawford, B.A., of an interview with the French novelist will be read with special interest. Mr. Crawford found M. Zola at his country-house at Médan, about twenty miles from Paris on the Dieppe line. The residence consists (says Mr. Crawford) of a low central portion, two stories high, buried between two tall wings, or, as the French would call them, 'pavillons.' The garden is prettily arranged, but one looks in vain for any touch of poetry or romance. In fact, it is the model of the small, formal French garden, but with even less grass. The interior of the house is magnificent. The richest tissues line the walls and drape the sofas and ottomans. A profusion of choice bric-à-brac stands on the floor, lies on brackets and pedestals, hangs from the walls, and swings from the ceiling. In the central block (the original cottage) the rooms are low and mean in themselves, but this is forgotten in the general decorative effect. In numberless touches the owner's Italian strain asserts itself. The tables, sideboards, and chairs are of ebony, inlaid with designs in ivory. Between the flowing lines of Italian ornament, such incongruous animals as swans, gryphons, bulls, and sphinxes disport themselves, alternating with ivory miniatures of Julius Cæsar, Michael Angelo, and other historical personages. The narrow staircase, large enough for the stooping peasant who may have climbed to bed up it before M. Zola came, is beautified in Japanese style with fans, hanging lamps, and curios in lacquer, bronze, and cloisonné. But in the two wings the rooms are ample and lofty: huge mantel-pieces slope up to the roof, like those in the feudal halls of Blois and Chenonceaux, and Castle Hedingham, near Cambridge. The doors are flanked with richly-carved pillars in dark brown oak, with carved baldaquins in the Italian style. The motive for the design is a climbing vine tree, with its grapes, leaves, and tendrils. The windows are coloured with large, bold designs of trees and flowers, amid which stalk life-size peacocks and birds of paradise. Nor should I forget the elaborate Roman mosaic of the floor, and the ceiling, with illuminated panels, reminding one of the roof of Ely Cathedral. And yet, where everything is in fine decorative taste, there is something in the house sad and unreposeful. It jars with one's ideas of an English country house, meant for a family home, while open in cordial hospitality to friends coming in an unaffected way. What that most penetrating of observers, Goldsmith, said of the Italian nation in his time has its true application to the realist villa—

> Small is the bliss that sense alone bestows
> And sensual bliss is all that nation knows.

M. Zola himself is short and spare in person, with thin hands, raven black hair, and a sallow, shrunken face. It is a strangely interesting face, but that of a man who is tired and suffers permanent discomfort, without knowing from what it arises. There is an inner discontent, as I read the countenance, which I doubt if he acknowledges to himself, or even suspects. This seems a paradox, but it is so. What supports him, and drives him on, is his immense power of work, inherited from a French mother—a native of the Beauce plain. The nose is broad at the base, narrow at the bridge and pointed and turned up at the end. This feature compels attention by a singular cleft down the middle. One might fancy that when the organ was in its plastic state a potter had drawn his forefinger along it, and so traced a furrow, and flattened out the sides. The hair is lanky

and surrounds the head like a crown. It is brushed back from the front to cover a bald place, and after he has run his fingers through it, it gives him a sort of wild, hunted look, enhanced by a nervous habit he has of raising his eyebrows and wrinkling horizontally the skin of his forehead. As we talked he sat crouched in an arm chair with his legs crossed. His nervous fingers never stopped twining round each other, or unravelling the fringe of his chair, except when he folded his arms and pressed them to his chest as if afraid of cold. He wore no linen collar, but the neck was protected by the collar of his rough brown flannel coat, tightly buttoned. In conversation Zola speaks rapidly and questions frequently. His voice, when expressing surprise or any strong feeling, rises into a thin, reed-like pitch. One cannot help being interested in what he says. And yet, though his manner is anything but unkind, he has not that kindling and communicative fire which burns in great leaders of men.

THE PROFITS OF AUTHORSHIP.

We began by talking about the Vizetelly prosecution.

"Oh! it doesn't ruffle my happiness and contentment," he said, "one particle. Oh! not so much as a feather grazing the surface of a lake. I read in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that thousands of translations of my books have been sold in England. I am astounded to hear it. Do you know what profit these great sales have brought me? Well, 'Nana' and 'Pot-Bouille' brought me nothing, not a sou. I neither gave leave nor got thanks. With 'La Terre' this is what happened. My publisher offered me 3,000 f. for the right of translation in England for ever. I accepted. At the moment of publishing he wrote to say that the risks were great, and enclosed only 2,000 f. I understood that in England there was risk (and this prosecution proves it), and wrote back to accept. But I told Mr. Vizetelly that if this was the English way of doing business I thought it a very queer one."

"But do you not feel these prosecutions injure your name as an author?"

"As to what injury it may do me in England I don't care. As you see, it can't hurt my pocket, and as to the effect on my reputation in England, I frankly assure you, I care even less. You know we French are—not exactly vain"—M. Zola paused for a word—"but sufficing. Yes, that's it, 'suffisants.' We are sufficient for ourselves. We care no more than the man in the moon for what goes on elsewhere. I am not speaking to boast, but I state a fact. It is a fault, a great fault, I admit, but so it is. I have an Italian name, from an Italian father, and yet I know not a word of Italian, and was never in Italy. I don't speak of scientists and engineers and their kind, but authors and artists. Which of the masters of French literature, of yesterday or to-day, knew a language besides their own? Neither Hugo, Lamartine, though married to an Englishwoman, Thiers, Dumas, nor Daudet, nor, coming to contemporaries, Guy de Maupassant, the younger Dumas, nor Coppée. In fact, of this century almost the only exceptions were Edmond About (who knew English badly), Montalembert (who was born in England and had a Scotch mother), and Guizot, who owed his English to his Protestant bringing up at Geneva; and Taine."

"Then you will not be sorry, M. Zola, if the prosecution succeeds?"

"On the contrary, I shall be pleased. I had much rather the educated public read my books, as they can in England, in French, than sell thousands of wretchedly done translations (as they have been till now) to the uneducated who cannot comprehend me."

YOUNG FRANCE AND YOUNG ENGLAND.

"But tell me," he broke out, "who in the world started these prosecutions—can you tell me that? It doesn't vex me, but I can't account for it; it seems so absurd."

I suggested that there were societies in England who would make this sort of vigilance work their business.

"I don't understand you," said Zola; "I am really puzzled. What can there be corrupting in a book?"

I replied that the English youth of both sexes were brought up with such freedom that some reserve had to be exercised by novel writers. Boys and girls could read almost what they liked, and the time was past for keeping one set of books on the drawing-room table, and the other out of reach on the topmost shelves of the bookcase.

"I am more puzzled than ever," exclaimed Zola, screwing up his face as if anxious to grapple with a hard problem. "You speak of the freedom of your English boys and girls. I suppose you mean they are not confined under lock and key as in France, and obliged to give an exact account of every moment of their time."

"Precisely; I knew an English boy who, at ten years old, began crossing from London to Paris twice a year by himself. Again, a young man may escort a young girl from a tennis party without harm or impropriety."

"And that is your English prescription for keeping your youth pure—to let them wander freely through the streets! But, good heavens! is it not the street that infects and not a book? It must be the same in London as in Paris, I imagine. Vice flaunts itself in the streets, and is seen and touched. Its contact is corruption. Place a basket of apples in a cellar; the first one that rots spreads the rot to the whole basket. Just so; the school, the convent, the barrack, the factory, the ship in motion, are all centres of human putrefaction. I only tell you what I know in France—*bien entendu*. Is it different elsewhere?"

"Well, M. Zola," I said, "we do not think that in England, at any rate, things are as bad as you describe."

"Well, I admit I can't understand your English girl. And yet as far as the French one goes, I know every bit of her composition. She's——" M. Zola stopped, but his silence meant "rotten to the core."

I explained to M. Zola, at which he seemed much surprised, that people in England found that social relations could be very unrestricted without bad consequences. The daughters of the well-to-do had always been protected by a strong public opinion, and latterly their poorer sisters, when it was found they required it more, had been further defended by a very stringent law. Fortunately the English Court, with the exception of Charles the Second's, never was flauntingly immoral. And the Georges were themselves so hoggish, and the women they chose for associates so greedy, gross, and uncouth that their example was not imitated. In France since the time of the Valois there has been a Court very brilliant, "and also," said Zola interrupting, "très polissonne." And then he added, with a sad look, "Yes, it was the example of that Court, unhappily, that infiltrated down into all classes—a Court brilliant outside but rotten within—a nest of elegant lechery."

We spoke a good deal more in this strain, and then a good deal about common friends; Tourguénieff, Flaubert, Camille Pelletan, Theodore Duret; some living, some dead. Zola also talked about the realism of Russian novels, but said he unfortunately could only judge of them through translations. Before we parted I was convinced above all things of M. Zola's extreme sincerity. His great sensitiveness makes him see in everything nothing but what is disagreeable. Pope has described this morbid impressionability in some well-known lines, where he thanks Providence that mankind has not such a "fatal gift." M. Zola—

> Is tremblingly alive all o'er,
> To smart and agonize at every pore.

Upon vice M. Zola looks neither with pleasure nor aversion, but with passive indifference. It is the only thing his analysis reveals at the bottom of human nature. With his wonderful Italian faculty for imitative reproduction he is driven to paint what he sees—and he has the skill of the great artist, without the soul of the greatest. The realistic note he strikes, one should never forget, is not French, but Italian. The unvarying characteristics of French literature are sobriety, balance, and delicacy; and all of these are wanting in M. Zola's works.

GIVE US BACK OUR LOST SABBATH!

THE CRY OF LABOUR THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IN the current number of *Our Day*, a most useful monthly record and review of current reform, published in Boston, the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, of New York, publishes a very remarkable article on the "Valid Ground for Sunday Observance." He says:—

The working men of the United States and of Europe are demanding a stricter Sabbath observance. Socialism is leading a renaissance of Puritanism. Christians tunnelling from one side of the mountain for the glory of God, and working men tunnelling from the other side for their own good, meet at the Fourth Commandment.

EUROPE'S PLEA FOR THE SUNDAY REST.

What do the facts of recent history show as to the relation of Sunday amusements to Sunday work? In 1886 the Italian legislators made a law requiring that children employed in factories should each rest one day of each week. The movement was inaugurated by a minister, but supported by the Hygienic Society and several working men's organizations. Note that these societies did not venture to ask even this irregular one-seventh of time for rest for any toilers except *children—in factories*. In 1885 Austria-Hungary, in response to the bitter cry of Sabbathless toilers enacted a stringent Sunday law, which emancipated even printers from Sunday work—for a Sabbath or two. Then Greed recaptured his fugitive slaves. The reaction against the Sunday work of the Continental Sunday is even stronger in Germany than in Austria or Italy. In Stuttgart 600 shopkeepers have engaged to close their shops on the Sabbath. In Carlsruhe a second carrier delivery of letters on that day has been stopped. In Alsace-Lorraine public-houses have been closed till noon by a new law. In 1886 a thousand carpenters of Berlin sent a petition to the German Chancellor for protection against Sunday work. Bismarck, instead of aiding German working men to recover their Sunday rest, blocked them, not only in Parliament, but also by his own bad example in keeping the employés in his brandy factories at work seven days in the week. A Commission appointed by the German Government to investigate this matter of Sunday work finds 57 per cent. of those employed in factories and 77 per cent of those engaged in trade and transportation regularly work on Sunday. In France working-men are placing their demands for Sabbath rest on Socialistic grounds, but with as little success as in Germany. At a Socialistic congress held at Ghent in Belgium, 1886, one of the chief demands was for Sunday rest. In Holland, also, working men are even now making a desperate effort for emancipation from Sunday work. "The measures proposed in Holland are characteristic of the whole European phase of the problem. No work is to be allowed that is open to public view; no sales of any sort shall be made in public, with the exception of eatables; no places of public amusement shall be open before eight o'clock in the evening; nor are intoxicating drinks to be sold near churches in case worship is being conducted in them, nor anywhere before noon.

HOLDING THE SUNDAY IN AMERICA.

In the United States it is found that Sabbath restrictions are too strict; their enforcement can be used to nullify the whole law. Hence it would be better to be content with a law forbidding any conductor or driver to work on more than six days per week. In Chicago, in 1887, an attempt was made to secure from the State Legislature a stricter law against opening shops and stores on the Sabbath, in which the Knights of Labour and labour unions participated. Another confession that the holiday Sunday is a burden is the fact that Louisiana, on January 1, 1887, put in force her first real Sunday law. This new law requires all shops, saloons, and places of public business to be closed at twelve o'clock Saturday night, and remain closed continuously for twenty-four hours, during which time all business in them is declared illegal. There are, however, numerous exceptions. The extensive reduction of Sunday trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1886 was due in part to labour agitation. In New York, in recent years, working men have made unprecedented efforts to secure emancipation from Sunday work. The recent reduction of Sunday trains by law in Connecticut, by which ten thousand railroad men were set free from Sunday toil, is another significant item in the general reaction against increasing Sunday work.

SUNDAY LABOUR, THE COROLLARY OF SUNDAY AMUSEMENT.

The labour or business which the holiday Sunday permits by law is mostly that which is supposed to be essential to public amusement. In order that others may be amused, railroad men, newspaper men, bakers, butchers tobacconists, confectioners, barbers, bootblacks, drivers, florists, and in many

cases liquor-dealers, are allowed to work their employés seven days in the week. It is on the heels of these exceptions, and through the same breach in the wall, that every other form of toil comes into the Sabbath.

"THE ROUND TOP OF SINAI."

Any defensible ground of Sabbath observance, says the Rev. Wilbur Crafts, must include the round top of Sinai. We must occupy and fortify the position that God's authority, as well as man's, is back of the Sabbath, commending it not to reason only, but to conscience also. This is the work of the Christian pulpit, the Christian press, and of Christian schools—the three chief conservators of public conscience. The right wing of this defensible line of battle is a hill-top of equity—the impartial prohibition of all work, except work of necessity, mercy, or religion. The left wing in this defensible line of battle is another hill-top of equity—the impartial prohibition of all public amusements.

THE TORONTO SUNDAY.

This is more perfectly realized in Toronto than in any other large city of the world, and there proves itself both practical and popular. This city of 140,000 inhabitants, with distances from centre to circumference as great as much larger cities, has every obstacle to a strict Sabbath observance which "modern civilization" is supposed by some to offer. But the obstacles are all overcome. The Toronto Sabbath is "The barber's Sunday," "The printer's Sunday," "The baker's Sunday," "The butcher's Sunday." The right to Sabbath rest is not taken even from the conductors and drivers of the street cars, not even from the post-office employés, not even from the printers of the daily papers. Barbers, grocers, butchers, bakers, tobacconists, confectioners, also, rest. Telegraphic operators all rest, except ten at the central office. Druggists and milk dealers are free most of the day. The latter have resolved hereafter to make no delivery on the Sabbath in cold weather, as it is entirely unnecessary. Livery stables can legally be used only in cases of sickness and church-going, and it is expected, by the co-operation of the drivers themselves (who are licensed and made responsible), that all Sunday pleasure-driving will be stopped, and nearly all the drivers get the whole day for rest, the few others detained for permitted work having part of the day. It is hard to prohibit the renting of boats to the poor while the rich man drives about in his carriage. Three "through trains" permitted on account of American competition is the most serious offence against Sabbath rest that one sees. It is out of control of the city authorities, the provincial law allowing Sunday trains starting in the United States to go through Canada to their destination. This sort of a Sabbath is kept up not alone out of regard for God's law, but also because it is found to be for the best good of men. Efforts to run Sunday horse cars and publish Sunday papers have found no popular support, and so have utterly failed. If a city would not suffer from hot boxes of Socialism, let it give its working men, as Toronto does, early closing, Saturday half-holidays, and Sabbath rest.

THE SUNDAY LAW OF THE FUTURE.

He proposes, therefore, a Sunday Rest Bill, forbidding, in the nation's mail and military service, and in interstate commerce, and in the district of Columbia and the Territories, all Sunday traffic and work, except works of religion and works of real necessity and mercy, and such private work by those who observe another day as will neither interfere with the general rest nor with public worship.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. IRVING AND SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I entirely agree with the Rev. Dr. Gritton that his "truths" are most unwholesome, especially the one he told at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he publicly said that "London managers were in the habit of distributing free tickets" among women of the town.—I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

Court Theatre, Liverpool, Oct. 13. HENRY IRVING.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The capacity for elementary reasoning is not one of the Rev. Dr. Gritton's gifts. There is no connection between private recreations on Sunday and public performances. It does not follow that because an actor recites on that day to amuse his friends he is longing to entertain the public the same evening at so much a head. As for a Sunday rehearsal, it is often just as necessary labour as the preparation of Monday morning's newspaper. I presume that Dr. Gritton does not shun the *Times* of Monday because much of it was written the previous day. There is another point which this reverend gentleman had better consider before he lectures the stage again. He magnanimously waives the "unpalatable truths" which he says he has been pressing on Mr. Irving. Let me recall a specimen. Some time ago Dr. Gritton stated in a speech at Newcastle that no theatre in London could be carried on without a free distribution of tickets amongst improper characters. The bearings of this monstrous assertion are obvious. Called upon to substantiate or withdraw it, Dr. Gritton took refuge in evasion. So it seems that a religious purveyor of "unpalatable truths" does not always stick at an impudent libel.—Faithfully yours, L. F. AUSTIN.

Devonshire Club, Sunday.

CYCLING IN FRANCE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I read with much interest in your issue of last night Mr. Pennell's account of his recent cycling tour in France. Three years ago I made a tricycle tour along with Mr. Oscar Browning (who has this year turned to Germany) from Rouen to Metz, and can fully endorse all that Mr. Pennell says with regard to the excellence of the French roads; the frequency of sign posts and milestones is another feature well worthy of our imitation. Our expenses were more than seven francs a day, however. We passed through Les Audelys, Gisors, Beauvais, Compiègne, Soissons, Coucy, Lâon, Rheims, Châlons, Verdun, etc., turning aside to visit Varennes. We, too, met no cyclists, though we attended some sports at Rouen, where native experts performed some marvellous feats on bicycles. I can highly recommend this route as most interesting and easy, as the stages can be made short, the places worth visiting being numerous. Mr. Browning described this tour at length in one of the '86 numbers of *Blackwood's Magazine*.—I am, your obedient servant,

Reform Club, Pall-mall, S.W., Oct. 26. W. B. DUFFIELD

ART NOTES.

I hear that, although Mr. Frith's supplemental volume, of which the first edition is to consist of two thousand copies, will not be published until the middle of next month, the whole of it was disposed of at the publishers' dinner last week—before even the printing of the book is complete.

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The long-expected book by Mr. Kitton on "Charles Dickens, by Pen and Pencil," is on the eve of publication, and turns out a far more important work than was anticipated. The portrait-illustrations, of which there are about a hundred, include engravings in such varied methods as line etching, mezzotint, stipple, photogravure, wood, lithography, and "facsimile." The English edition is to be limited to five hundred copies.

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The promoters of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition do not intend to allow the grass to grow under their feet, nor do they consider, apparently, that their work is done when they have opened an exhibition of beautiful objects. Having so far done their duty by the public they have turned their attention to their brother-workers in the field of applied art, and have organized a series of lectures for their benefit. This is as it should be, proving the sense as well as the zeal of those responsible for the movement. To-morrow Mr. William Morris opens the ball with a lecture on "Tapestry and Carpet Weaving." This will be followed, at intervals of a week, with papers on "Modelling and Sculpture," by Mr. George Simonds, on "Letter-press Printing," by Mr. Emery Walker, on "Bookbinding," by Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, and on "Design," by Mr. Walter Crane, who will further wind up the series with a presidential address. The public will be admitted on payment of a fee

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It is an axiom that a "joke"—even an "artistic" one—must be good indeed to bear repetition; but how much more severely does the rule apply to a "skit"! Yet Mr. Harry Furniss, doubtless conscious of his power, has braved what risks there might have been, and has brought out his scathing pictorial criticisms on the Royal Academicians—which all London enjoyed in Bond-street last year—in a most sumptuous form. This splendid portly volume—which is entitled "Harry Furniss's Royal Academy," and includes all the eighty-seven drawings, finely reproduced as photogravure plates—comes upon us as freshly and as amusingly as ever; but the process of reproduction seems to emphasize the extraordinary truthfulness of Mr. Furniss's mimicry of the artists' manners which he has so cleverly adopted. The work is published by the author at three guineas, and in due course, I suppose, will quintuple its value—as has been the case with his "Parliamentary Views."

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The beautiful ancient hall of Barnard's Inn, having passed into the hands of the Art Workers' Guild, has, along with its court-room and offices, been put in repair. The hall is a fine example of mediæval architecture, dating from the fifteenth century: it has an open timbered roof, and the lower walls are panelled with a linen pattern. I am told that, as the Guild will only use their hall two nights a month, they are desirous of finding tenants for it at other times. Mr. Blomfield, of 39, Woburn-square, is the secretary.

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The Institute of Painters in Oil Colours will open its doors to the public on Monday next.

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Mr. C. B. Lawes is engaged on a bas-relief, "The Triumph of Liberty," for the Paris Exhibition.

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Since his success at the New Gallery last spring and at the Grosvenor Gallery pastel exhibition, Mr. Herbert Vos has been the subject of no little inquiry. This young artist, who has but recently come to England, has opened a studio in Pimlico, conducting it on the original "*atelier* system"—that is to say, he works amongst his pupils. He is a Dutchman, a pupil of Portaels, like so many of the cleverest of his compatriots. He is a studio-companion of M. Emile Wauters, and a painter of high promise and considerable achievement.

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The result of the Grand Prix de Rome competition hardly appears to give unmitigated satisfaction to Parisian connoisseurs, save in the department of sculpture. The institution costs the country £6,000 a year, with very little influence for good on the French school of painting. Indeed, there are not wanting those who say that the French Academy at Rome constitutes the portal to the great artistic Nirvana.

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With respect to the appeal of Sir Frederick Leighton and the Lord Mayor to the art-loving and patriotic public for a sum of £2,400 to permit of a fitting representation of British art at the forthcoming Paris International Exhibition, a very graceful movement is on foot on the part of a number of French artists. On the ground that English art has developed to so great an extent within recent years, and has begun to exercise so excellent an influence on the art of the world that no International Exhibition could be considered complete without a full and representative collection of English works brought together, they propose to assist English endeavour by opening a supplementary subscription. They further intend to memorialize the railway companies for special rates. This is, of course, extremely gratifying to our "national feelings"—as much for the compliment conveyed as for the practical sympathy and generosity manifested; but surely it would be not a little humiliating to our pride were rich England to become dependent on French largesse for the completeness and excellence of the British exhibit? From another and more practical point of view the subject should be considered: never before has the English school been more worthy of universal recognition; and never before has such recognition been so likely to bear good results—both to the reputations and the finances of our artists.

M. H. S.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Lord Salisbury having apparently demurred to the proposal that he should at once bring Lord Sackville home, the way was left open for President Cleveland to play his last card, and he has played it promptly. Mr. Bayard yesterday told the British Minister that "his continuance in his official position in the United States was no longer acceptable to the American Government, and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries." It is difficult to be ruder than this, and if this fails to convince the Irish voters in the States that President Cleveland can be relied upon to cheek John Bull as much as any other man, we do not see what is left him to do short of placing Lord Sackville under arrest and escorting him to the frontier. How silly it all is, and how much the Americans will despise themselves for it when the electioneering fever is over!

Suppose that Mr. Phelps had written a private letter to some pseudo American resident during our last general election, saying that although Mr. Gladstone's party seemed to be more in accord with American principles, yet Lord Salisbury could be trusted to concede all that the Irish needed and to preserve friendly relations with the States, does even the most excited American imagine that we should have taken any notice of his indiscretion? We might have shrugged our shoulders, and Mr. Phelps would have been made to feel that he had put his foot in it, but as for sending him his passports, there is not an Englishman who would dream of paying such homage to the importance of the American Minister's opinion. The American outcry against Lord Sackville is the oddest, but most incontrovertible, proof yet afforded us of the importance which Brother Jonathan attaches to the opinion of John Bull.

Yet another addition to the Empire. It is announced this morning that the Government has agreed to proclaim a protectorate over the dominions of the Sultan of Brunei and the Rajah of Sarawak and the territories of the British North Borneo Company. This gives us as much land in Borneo as we have in New Guinea. We regret the disappearance of Sarawak from the independent States of the world. It was a great experiment and a great success, and quite unique in its way. As for the British North Borneo Company, its brief career has been useful chiefly as illustrating the regularity of the progression by which territories are incorporated in the British Empire. There are three degrees of comparison in Empire, as in grammar. The positive is the chartered company; the comparative is a protectorate; the superlative, annexation. Borneo has now entered the comparative stage. We shall not have long to wait for the completion of the series by its annexation.

The boycotting of Mr. Goschen's speech in the papers this morning is rather significant. The *Times* alone of the Unionist journals gives their chief speaker verbatim. The *Standard* summarizes him in a little more than a column, and the *Daily Chronicle* in a little less than one; whilst the *Daily Telegraph* finishes him off in twenty lines. And this although the speech was one of the most eloquent and effective that Mr. Goschen ever delivered. The fact is that the Parnell Commission completely holds the political field at present. Parliament itself when it meets next week will have to be content with a very back seat.

As for Mr. Goschen's speech itself, its eloquence was much better than its logic. Give Home Rule to Ireland, he said in effect, and the "surrender" will strike the death-blow to the British Empire. It would moreover, he said, be a confession of our failure to govern Ireland. But as the failure is already patent to all the world, what harm will be done by confessing it? Does Mr. Goschen mean that the credit of the British Empire rests solely on false pretences, and that its very existence depends on perpetuating injustice and keeping a sore in the body politic still open? Very likely he does; for from the days of King Jingo even until now there are none who really think so poorly of the Empire as those who bluster loudest about it.

A French engineer who rejoices in the name of Imbs has invented a method of aërial transit, by which he proposes to convey passengers from Paris to Calais in an hour and from Paris to St. Petersburg in eight hours. M. Imbs, it should be stated, is not a balloonatic. His principle somewhat resembles that of "telpherage," invented by Professor Fleeming Jenkin. A shuttle-shaped boat of enormous length is to be supported on elevated rails, and drawn by cables passing over rotatory drums, whirling at fabulous speed. The railway (if such a term may be used) need not be horizontal, but each section of it must of course be straight. The system, as the inventor remarks, is only applicable to long distances, and will leave the local traffic of the existing railroads undisturbed. Until we learn the result of the public experiments promised by M. Imbs, we see no reason for a panic among the holders of terrestrial, as opposed to aërial, railway shares.

There was one remark made in the otherwise very unimportant proceedings before the Commission yesterday which ought to be noticed by all politicians. There was some question as to how the *Times* had become possessed of a report of a speech from which Sir Henry James was reading, and this is what the Attorney-General said:—

> We have obtained it from the Irish Office.

Here we have it, then. The advocacy in court is done for the *Times* by the chief law adviser of the Government, and materials for preparing the case are supplied by the Irish Office. When hereafter Ministers try to wash their hands of the affair, these facts will be useful.

How long will it last? Yesterday the *Times* counsel only got through the evidence of some half-dozen speeches. How many speeches they mean to inflict upon the Court nobody knows; but as there are about a hundred persons charged, and one must allow at least two speeches to each person, the number can hardly be less than two hundred. At yesterday's rate the evidence to prove these two hundred speeches will take two months. "The time of the Court," said Sir James Hannen, "is very, very valuable." And he might have added very costly to the taxpayer. Under which circumstances it is a great pity that he did not take a firmer line and compel the *Times* to present its case in a more orderly and expeditious fashion. He expressed only a pious wish. It should have been a categorical command.

Why has Mr. Balfour so suddenly returned to London? Has some unforeseen emergency arisen in Irish affairs which necessitated this hurried journey from Dublin? Or is it only a new version of Lord Carnarvon's plaintive pilgrimage to Downing-street to implore the obdurate Treasury to spare the Irish Government some of the indispensable money without which even the Irish mare absolutely refuses to go? Mr. Balfour has probably enjoyed the journey. Sir George Trevelyan used to say that it kept him alive. These trips from Dublin to London afford an illustration of the fact that no telegraph or telephone can supersede the need of the personal presence in affairs of State.

M. Delianoff, the Armenian who is Minister of Instruction in Russia, is making a tour through the Russian universities—and we should imagine taking very little by his pains, if we may judge from the extraordinary homily which he addressed to the students of Odessa. He spoke to them like a heavy stage father, exhorting them not to lend their "ears to those who poison their young and inexperienced minds by inculcating doubts. The student in cases of such uncertainty should never depend upon himself, but ask his tutors and professors." But seeing that the Government is at more or less open war with most of these tutors and professors, who gnash their teeth in secret against the recent changes in their status, even if they do not venture to say anything openly, the students can hardly profit much by M. Delianoff's advice. If the students are to trust their professors, the Government had better set them the example.

Bishop Boyd Carpenter, the leader of the Broad Church party in England to-day, has just taken an opportunity of reminding his clergy at Leeds of their duty to Socialism. He used a curious expression, saying that "the time had come when the clergy must try to think out this question, whether they liked it or not." To reassure them in trying to think it out, the Bishop said: "If they had faith in the Messiah of the world, they must be ready to stand at the right hand of the poor and save their souls from unrighteous judges." Good!

What a pity that Mr. Shaw Lefevre cannot be appointed to the much needed office of permanent ædile of this metropolis! He alone of our public men has accomplished considerable public improvements to which, so far as can be seen, no fair objection can be taken either on the score of cost or taste, and it will be admitted that in the list of demolitions and erections which he details in the *Nineteenth Century* of this month there is much of which he may fairly be proud. The reorganized Hyde Park-corner—the Place Lefevre, as it might justly be called—is entirely due to him, and it would be well if it could be completed according to his recommendations. Not only should some chariot or other triumphal monument be placed at the top of the Wellington Arch; it would greatly add to its good looks if a frieze illustrative of the career of the Iron Duke could be erected along the space of vacant masonry at its summit. The excellent

effect of such a frieze is apparent in a similar position on Decimus Burton's great gateway to Hyde Park, and if Mr. Gilbert or some other competent sculptor would furnish a design there is we think no doubt that the money for it would somehow or other be forthcoming.

Mr. Lefevre's most important present suggestions refer to the addition of a new Victoria Chapel to accommodate the monuments for which, as they yearly accumulate, space can no longer be found in Westminster Abbey itself. To this end he proposes to appropriate a derelict coal dues fund which his ingenuity has discovered, and which certainly could be put to no better use. From that fund £70,000 would be taken on condition that as much money was provided by public subscription. It appears to us, however, not unlikely that Parliament itself would be generous towards the undertaking. It may be imagined that the great majority of members believe or hope that their own future resting-place will be at Westminster, and they are not likely to look in a grudging spirit upon any scheme for the better accommodation of their own remains. If the larger plan alluded to by Mr. Lefevre were revived, by which not only would a chapel be built such as he now proposes, but the long corridor designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott would be also included, involving the demolition of Abingdon-street as well as of the houses nearer to the Chapter House and extending as far as Great College-street, we cannot but think that public opinion as represented in the House of Commons would smile upon the scheme. What has been done to Westminster Hall and the Tower of London in recent years augurs well for success in more considerable undertakings.

What is charity? Such is the problem now before the courts owing to Mr. Goschen's attempts to exact income tax from what have hitherto been termed, by courtesy, "institutions for charitable purposes." The Crown officers, on the authority of a Scotch judge, say that charity is "relief of the poor," and only the incomes of institutions so limited in purpose are exempt. On the other hand, the whole chapter of St. Paul on charity has been flung at the judges' heads. Religious, educational, and other such purposes are declared to be within the term. At present Lord Coleridge has followed the cautious lead of the Scotch judge, while his brother Grantham affects St. Paul in the width of his definition. Meanwhile Mr. Goschen fleshes his sword on the Church Missionary Association, demanding that its charity shall begin at home by payment of an income tax to "a poor starving Government"! Surely the able secretary of the Charity Organization Society should be called upon to make an affidavit as to what is "charity," so as to guide the meandering minds of the Court of Appeal?

If the present Government continued in possession "there would by 1890 be no Irish question to trouble them." So said Sir Edward Clarke at Guildford last night. The prophecy is worth making a note of, for use in due season.

THE KAISER AND THE POPE.

(Their Interview as recently reported.)

Let's sing a song of interviews, with figure and with trope;
In diplomatic mazes let's poetically grope;
And while with awkward rhymes we do our level best to cope,
We'll celebrate the meeting of the Kaiser and the Pope.

"Good morning!" said the Emperor. "Good morning!" said the Pope.
Then both exclaimed in unison, "I see you well, I hope?"
And then each ey'd the other, with a lively wish to "slope"—
And so began the meeting of the Kaiser and the Pope.

"Well, old 'un," said the Emperor. "Well, young man?" said the Pope;
"I hear you take advantage of your longer stretch of rope."
"That's so," replied the Kaiser, "*I* don't in a palace mope—
I like to see what's doing," said the Kaiser to the Pope.

"Indeed, you're very forward for your age, sir!" said the Pope;
"Your tone's no more befitting to the crown than to the cope."
"You're right, my august pater; for I don't believe in soap,
Nor yet in melted butter"—said the Kaiser to the Pope.

Your breeding's like your learning," said the Pontiff, "both are *trop p-*
Etit to do you credit, sir; your friends will surely hope
You'll spend a little leisure in endeavouring to cope
With the canons of politeness!" to the Kaiser said the Pope.

"You hoary-headed humbug!" said the Kaiser to the Pope;
"I'd hang you from the window, if I'd only brought a rope!
Now don't pick up the poker to fling at me—or I'll ope
The door and call my brother," said the Kaiser to the Pope.

Then rose the Holy Pontiff, with the wrath fire in his eye;
And grasped the neighb'ring inkpot, and raised it fierce on high.
Unerring flew the missile—the wily Kaiser dodged—
Six ruined vases marked the spot whereon that inkpot lodged.

"Your arguments are weighty," said the Kaiser to the Pope.
"I fear if I opposed them I should likely make a *faux p-*
As; so if you'll just excuse me, I'll catch my train and 'slope'—
Good morning," said the Kaiser "Good riddance!" said the Pope.

THE GAIETY REOPENS.

The belated millinery having arrived, the new Gaiety burlesque was produced with great success last night. It is called "Faust up to Date," and the authors are Messrs. Sims and Pettitt, who have moved higher up the street, and forsaken (for the nonce only) the legitimate drama. The opening of London's burlesque theatre was naturally enough a great event in masherdom, and very splendid was the display of shirt-fronts, collars, and shiny boots in the Gaiety vestibule and the Oriental smoking-room. Mr. Lonnen and Mr. Stone are capital comedians, who bore the burden of the burlesque on their shoulders, and took high honours last night. Mr. Lonnen plays Mephistopheles with great spirit, and sings a new Irish song (in the grounds of the Irish Exhibition) which at once "caught on." Mr. Stone gave an extremely amusing representation of an automaton in the same grounds, and delivered an all-round curse with great effect. Miss Florence St. John, who played Margaret, was in capital voice, and warbled some pretty airs very charmingly. Miss Fanny Robina was a very active Faust. The libretto is as good as most burlesque librettos, being full of atrocious puns, and interlarded with slang topical songs. The scenery is pretty, the dresses are rich. One of the hits of the evening was a sort of grotesque petticoat quadrille, danced by four *danseuses*, and encored uproariously. Everybody concerned in the production was called before the curtain. Indeed, such was the enthusiasm when Mr. Sims appeared that you really would have thought he was Shakspeare.

The play opens in the grounds of the Italian Exhibition, amid suggestions of Vesuvius, the Forum, and Roman ruins, to which enter a large and cheerful chorus of brightly clad young ladies, followed by Old Faust, who muses and moralizes:—

FAUST. And it has come to this. In Art's high name,
Cremorne revived, and Vauxhall put to shame.
Half fair, half fête, a mix of band and bar,
Not much museum, but a big bazaar.
Ten thousand lights, which through the foliage gleam,
And over all the switchback reigns supreme.
Such vanities, of course, I treat with scorn—
I'm old and feeble, weary and forlorn;
Yet, were I young, and had a mind to mash,
Methinks 'twere here that I would spend my cash.
If I were young! Oh, for the vanished bliss,
The amorous sigh, the long, the lingering kiss,
The bright eye's glance, the pouting lips of red!
Oh, days of rapture, days for ever fled!

Mr. Lonnen, in a red-hot suit, grants him his wish, according to the original of the author, who is called "Gerty" when his name is mentioned by the chorus. Then Margaret, "Meg" for short, is introduced to the aged Mr. Faust, in the person of Miss Florence St. John, scintillating with diamonds, in a bower of flowers, or was it a bar:—

A simple little maid,
Of the swells I am afraid,
I tell them when they're forward they must mind what they're about.
I never go to balls,
Or to plays or music halls,
And my venerated mother always knows when I am out.

Down go the lights, up comes the trap, and pert Miss Robina takes the place of Mr. Harry Parker as Faust. Margaret does not die as in "Gerty." Listen to the lay:—

FAUST. I love you as the sunlight loves the stream,
As little kittens love the tempting cream;
I love you madly.
MAR. Oh! is this some dream?
FAUST. One kiss of love.
MAR. Be quiet, or I'll scream.
Alas! he holds me in the way, I've heard,
The serpent fascinates the frightened bird.
FAUST. Here is a special licence, fly with me:
A priest is handy, we can married be.
What is your answer, darling?
MAR. Can't you guess?
FAUST. You'll fly with me at once, and marry—
MAR. Yes.
FAUST. Then let's away, on my head be my fault.
MAR. I'm yours.
MEPHI. She's mine.
FAUST. I've won the battle.

And thus does Mr. Sims avoid the improprieties of the legend.

A Tale of "Literary Life."

"When a Man's Single." A Tale of Literary Life. By J. M. Barrie. (Hodder and Stoughton.) Mr. Barrie is not by any means an unskilful artist, but he seems to delight in laying on too much colour. Readable, no doubt, his story is, but it is characterized by a good deal of exaggeration, and is of somewhat unequal merit. The hero is a Scotsman, who commences life as a saw-miller, but takes to newspaper work, and in an incredibly short space of time wins a good position and a wife. There are some excellent touches in the opening chapters, where the author introduces several Scotch characters in humble life, which are capitally hit off. The record of the death of little Davy, too, is powerful as well as pathetic, but the event itself is very far fetched. The picture of English provincial newspaper life which the author subsequently paints is simply a ridiculous caricature. Mr. Barrie is much more successful in his lovemaking than in his "literary" passages, and the heroine is carefully drawn. A vein of quiet humour runs through the narrative, and lightens it considerably. The publishers have acted handsomely in the matter of paper and binding.

At Home and Abroad.

Advices from the Black Mountain Expedition have been received from which it appears that the Hazara tribes are now paying up their fines.

The cost of the Sikkim expedition to date is said to be roughly estimated at 150 lakhs of rupees. Ney Elias, the former Resident at Leh, is to conduct the negotiations with the Chinese Envoy when the latter arrives at Gnatong.

The Emperor William left Friedrichsruhe for Berlin yesterday afternoon, walking to the station with Princess Bismarck on his arm, and being greeted with deafening cheers by the people. After the Emperor's departure Prince Bismarck received a great ovation from the crowd.

The Bishop of Newcastle, referring at a Diocesan Conference yesterday, to the report of the Education Commission, said it was encouraging to observe in what terms the religious education of children was spoken of.

Mr. Balfour arrived in London yesterday afternoon, and visited Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office. The Chief Secretary afterwards returned to the Irish Office and transacted business.

It is announced from Bombay that the outlook of affairs in the Ganjam district (Madras Presidency) is serious, owing to roving bands of armed men looting and creating disturbances in various parts. Troops are proceeding to the scene of the disorders.

The Queensland Government has dismissed Commander Wright, of the Colonial Naval Defence Force, for open defiance of its orders. That officer, however, contends that the dismissal was illegal, as it was issued while he was flying the white ensign.

The death is announced, on the 29th inst., of Mr. Cornelius B. Buck, of Arlesdene, Enfield, and 22, Paternoster-row, who was for upwards of half a century connected with "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates," and for thirty-eight years publisher of that record.

The Marchioness of Tavistock yesterday afternoon formally opened the new buildings in connection with the Ratcliff-highway refuge, Betts-street, St. George's-in-the-East. The premises have been fully described in these columns.

It has been found that the whole of the wells in Clarence Victualling Yard, Portsmouth, from which her Majesty's ships on the Portsmouth station are supplied, are so contaminated by gas that they have all been ordered to be closed immediately.

Lord Northbrook has built a new church on his estate at Stratton, in memory of his mother. The church will, on All Saints' Day, be consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester, all the local clergy being present.

Lord Carnarvon delivered an address at Newbury yesterday on some of the points of resemblance or of difference between the Australian colonies and the mother country, his remarks being based largely on observations made during his recent tour.

A Board of Trade inquiry was held at Middlesbrough yesterday into the stranding of the steamer *Fitzwilliam*, in the Baltic, on the 8th of August last. The court held that the master, Robert Warwick, had taken his vessel too close in shore, and suspended his certificate for six months.

At Huntingdon yesterday, David Wombwell was committed for trial for causing the death of William James Snelling, by shooting him with a gun at a local brewery. The chief evidence for the prosecution related to incriminating admissions said to have been made by the prisoner.

A deputation of Unionist Liberals waited yesterday upon Lord Hartington, at Huddersfield, to consult with him regarding the situation in Dewsbury. He strongly advised them to contest the seat, and later in the day Mr. Arnold Forster consented to stand.

Mr. John Robert Hudson, gentleman porter to the Queen, and one of the oldest of her Majesty's servants, died on Monday. He entered the service of King William IV. when a youth, and had been employed at Windsor Castle for fifty-three years. He was sixty-eight years of age.

The action in which Mr. A. H. Louis sought to recover damages laid at £20,000 from the St. Marylebone guardians and their medical officer for alleged wrongful detention in a lunatic asylum was concluded in the Queen's Bench Division yesterday. Judgment was given for the defendants.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrible boiler explosion occurred at the farm of Mr. Scotston, of Usan, near Montrose. Several men were engaged on a threshing machine when the boiler of the engine exploded with a loud report, killing three men outright and severely injuring the others.

Lord Salisbury came to town yesterday afternoon from Hatfield, and had a long interview at his house in Arlington-street with the Duke of Cambridge. Subsequently, Lord Salisbury went to the Foreign Office, where he received the German and French Ambassadors and the Danish Minister. Lord Salisbury returned to Hatfield in the evening.

Mr. J. D. Sheehan, M.P., who was arrested at Killarney on Saturday, on a charge of inciting Lord Kenmare's tenants not to fulfil their legal obligations, was admitted to bail at Tralee, yesterday on signing an undertaking to abstain from taking part in any proceedings connected with the Plan of Campaign, pending the investigation of the charge against him.

At the Westminster police-court yesterday Mr. Partridge dismissed the summons which had been taken out against the Royal Aquarium Company (Limited), and which charged them with infringing the Metropolitan Building Act by recovering the roof of the Aquarium (formerly glass) with a material said to be combustible.

The deaths registered in London last week, 1,737, exceeded by 104 the average in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The death rate, 21.2 per thousand, was the highest recorded since the middle of March last. In the first four weeks of the current quarter the rate averaged 19.1, and was identical with the mean rate in the same periods of the ten year 1878-87.

At a banquet given to a deputation of the Rouen Chamber of Commerce, at Newcastle, last evening, M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, as a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, testified to the strong feeling of sympathy in France towards England. The French were a business nation anxious to increase their commerce, and not bellicose, as they were said to be.

Addressing a meeting of the Guildford Conservatives last evening, Sir E. Clarke said that the Home Rule Bills of 1886 had disappeared for ever. He praised Mr. Balfour's policy in Ireland, and alluded with much satisfaction to the useful work accomplished during the Session of 1888. If the Government made as much progress for the next two years by the end of 1890 there would be no Irish Question to cause trouble.

LORD SACKVILLE'S NOTICE TO QUIT.

Mr. Bayard having received telegrams from Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister in London, with full explanations regarding the views of the British Government on the question of Lord Sackville's letter, these telegrams were laid before the Cabinet yesterday, and subsequently, by direction of President Cleveland, Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, informed Lord Sackville that for reasons already made known to her Majesty's Government his continuance in his present official position in the United States was no longer acceptable to the American Government, and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Mr. Bayard yesterday wrote to President Cleveland reciting the substance of Mr. Murchison's letter and of Lord Sackville's reply, and pointing out that under his correspondent's assurance of secrecy, in which the British Minister concurred by marking his letter "Private," Lord Sackville undertook to advise a United States citizen how to exercise the franchise suffrage in an election for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and through him, as the letter suggested, to influence the votes of others. Lord Sackville, in responding to inquiries from representatives of the press, had, continued Mr. Bayard, added to the impugnments already made upon the good faith of the American Government in its public action and international dealing by not disavowing or correcting his statements, notwithstanding that his attention had been called to them. These circumstances presented the question whether it was compatible with the dignity, security, and independent sovereignty of the United States to permit the representative of a foreign Government not only to receive and answer without disapproval, and confirm by his repetitions the aspersions cast upon the Government's political action, but also to interfere in its domestic affairs by advising persons formerly his countrymen concerning their political course as citizens of the United States. Mr. Bayard, in conclusion, alluded to the fact that the attention of the British Government had been called to Lord Sackville's conduct.

This is not, says *Truth* to-day, the first time Lord Sackville has been duped. A little while ago a man came to him, and said that the British Legation was to be blown up that evening, and that he alone could prevent it. This he promised to do if he were at once paid 500 dollars. The sum was handed over to him, when he went about boasting everywhere how he had "done" the British Minister. The man was a professional card-sharper.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE TZAR'S TRAIN.

TWENTY PERSONS REPORTED KILLED.

According to the *Daily News* correspondent at St. Petersburg, the accident to the Imperial train was more serious than at first stated, twenty-one persons, it is said, having been killed. Among the injured were the Minister of War and the Commander of the Body Guards. It is believed at Berlin that the accident may be connected with the statement of an attempt upon the Tzar's life.

With regard to the Tzar's visit to Baku, it is interesting to learn that the breakfast given to his Majesty by the petroleum firm of Nobel cost 41,000 roubles. The bouquet-holder, set with diamonds, presented to the Empress cost 17,000 roubles. An entertainment given by another great petroleum merchant cost 28,000 roubles. The entire petroleum traffic was stopped on account of the precautionary measures adopted on the railways. The industry is said to have lost by this about one and a half million roubles.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT SUAKIN.

The Arabs in the trenches are much quieter, and there is less firing. Their forces, it is reported, are much weakened by desertion. Major Beech, who was reported to have been wounded in the Water fort on the 27th, was unhurt. Major Gordon, who was reported to have been wounded at the same time, only suffered a very slight cut and a bruise on his arm, caused by a small piece of a shell that burst near him, and he was only temporarily disabled. General Grenfell will leave Suez in the Egyptian steamer *Mansourah* on Thursday next direct for Suakin, bringing with him more troops.

It is reported from Rowayah that a party of dervishes about 500 strong has taken the wells, killing one sheik and three other natives. It is not yet known whether this was a rebel attack or a tribal affray. The Egyptian condensing ship *Vembo* is condensing water for the inhabitants of the town. Major Prinsep will proceed there to-day in the despatch-boat *Abjemy* to ascertain the facts.

THE HOME RULE UNION VANS.

A meeting of the executive committee was held last night at the offices of the Union in Palace-chambers, 9, Bridge-street, Westminster. It was decided that the original van should remain working in the Eastern Counties for the present; that the second van, now at Birmingham, should remain working the Western Midlands for some months to come; and that a third van should be purchased in order to work the Devon constituencies for a period of five months, commencing November 12, in accordance with the agreement already made with the Devon Liberal Federation. The cost of working the vans is heavy, and the Home Rule Union needs a considerable increase in its subscriptions to carry out thoroughly even the work it has already entered upon. Leaving the North of England out of account altogether, there remain the South and South-Eastern Counties, where there is no prospect of being able to attack even those country constituencies which it seems likely might be won for more than a year to come unless a fourth van can be put upon the road. Funds alone are needed to do this.

KIND OF OUR ROSY-TINTED CONTEMPORARY.

I don't often purchase the *Globe*, says Mr. Labouchere, but last Friday, *faute de mieux*, I was led to expend a penny on my rosy-tinted contemporary at a remote provincial bookstall, and was much amused to find its blushing pages all aglow with indignation at the contempt of court committed by the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Star* in their reports of the Parnell Commission. I could not make out for some time the bearings of all this outraged virtue until I found the ingenuous writer discussing the proper corrective for his two offending contemporaries, and, after dismissing fine and imprisonment, deciding that "suppression" was the only course likely to meet the exigencies of the case. Isn't it too funny? The *Globe* crying for the suppression of the *Star* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* in the name of public decency! If Tory readers will swallow this sort of thing, all I can say is that a Tory editor must have a very easy time of it.

To-day's Tittle Tattle.

The Prince *s'amuse*. He is doing the round again after his recent exertions. Yesterday Professor Baldwin made a "special" ascent for him—in fact, quite good enough for a King or even an Emperor, for the Professor soared 5,000 feet into space, and came down like a snowflake. We shall hear no more of those fussy busybodies who think they ought to interfere on behalf of Baldwin's cervical vertebræ. The Prince was at the Gaiety last night to see the new burlesque. All the town conspires to amuse him. How to do it is indeed, as Mr. Smalley says (see p. 13), the standing conundrum of London society.

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I see, by the way, that the virtuous *Daily Telegraph* describes the Royal visit (the Princess and her three daughters were present) without any of those virtuous capers about a "public disgrace;" indeed, it rather liked the "feat." Listen: "Despite the unpleasant weather, there was a large attendance of the general public, as well as a number of *distinguished personages*." What a difference these "distinguished personages" do make to be sure! The mental wardrobe of the *D.T.* contains as varied an assortment of garments as an old clo' shop.

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Mrs. Crawford describes Miss Marcelle (the Boulanger bride) as "nearly nineteen, fresh complexioned, with blue eyes, light brown hair shot with auburn, nice features, and a lovely figure. She never saw a being with more native suavity and charm. She is very easy in manner and bearing, very modest, and comes into a room blushing like the break of day." "Does not all this remind one rather of the beautiful lady with golden hair and charming face, who is used to advertise somebody's hair-wash?" writes a correspondent.

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Mr. Vizetelly, who was fined £100 at the Old Bailey to-day for publishing English translations of Zola, has had more experience of journalism than of publishing. He was one of the original staff of the *Illustrated London News*, and afterwards edited the *Pictorial Times*, to which journal Thackeray and Douglas Jerrold and Mark Lemon were regular contributors. Mr. Vizetelly's knowledge of Paris and Parisian literature is extensive and peculiar; since for fifteen years he was Paris correspondent for various English journals.

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As for his editions of Zola, Mr. Vizetelly once explained very frankly how matters stood. When he first began publishing he brought out "high-class" French novels, but found that there was no money in them. Whereupon he bethought himself of Gaboriau and Zola. Mr. Vizetelly's position is in fact precisely that of the street-singer, who was "run in" the other day, and remarked that "he preferred reciting Shakspeare if he could only get an audience, but that whereas Shakspeare did not pay, everybody understood a song."

***

"What you say about Lord Sackville's daughters," writes a correspondent, "is quite correct. But you do not add that, although one of them is 'the presiding lady of the Legation, at Washington,' there are yet reasons why none of them would be received at the Court of St. James's. This fact is of some little public importance just now, as there is no doubt that Lord Sackville's present position at Washington is not strengthened by the feeling in some American circles that his presence there at all is somewhat of a slight upon America. Considering how strong the domestic feelings are in America, I would suggest to Lord Salisbury that in appointing a successor to Lord Sackville, he should look for some one who has a presentable wife."

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"The prisoner of Chillon" at the present moment is Miss Charlotte Stirling, an English young lady of good family, who two years ago left a home of comfort and luxury to serve in the Salvation Army in Switzerland. She is now "doing her time"—100 days—in the famous old fortress on the shores of Lake Leman, where Bonnivard was imprisoned, and which is familiar to every one from Byron's lines:—

> Chillon! thy prison is a holy place
> And thy sad floor an altar.

***

Miss Stirling had held some children's meetings at Orbe, and she was asked to visit the deathbed of one little twelve-year-old who had learned to sing "I love Jesus" at her meetings. For this offence, under an old law of 1834, one of those which, like the Act *de Heretico comburendo* which disfigured the English statute-book until recently, still disgrace the laws of some Swiss cantons, Miss Stirling was condemned to 100 days' imprisonment. She went to gaol at the head of a triumphal procession, the processionists singing hymns as they marched up to the iron-barred gates of the prison.

***

Lord De Vesci, one of the best landlords and most intelligent members of the Irish aristocracy, is now staying with Lord Edward Cavendish at Lismore Castle, one of the loveliest places in the three kingdoms. No one who has looked down on the valley from the windows of the castle and seen the marvellous beauty of the wooded hills in their autumnal glory can ever forget the magnificence of the scene. It would do Lord Hartington a world of good if he would leave the English platform for a bit to go to meditate at Lismore.

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Apropos of some remarks yesterday about the *Daily Telegraph* and its proprietors, a correspondent writes to tell me the origin of the name "Lawson." The family patronymic was of course Levy. Now Levy was "the tribe of the law." Hence in casting about for an English substitute for the Jewish style the Levites hit upon *Law-son* (son of the law).

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TZAR'S TOUR—ALL WELL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—A telegram despatched by the Minister of the Imperial Household from Dolinskja, on the Charkoff and Nicolaieff Railway, at 3.50 P.M. yesterday, announces that the Tzar and Tzarina and the other members of the Imperial family have passed through that station on their way to Gatchina, all well.

ALARMING FIRE AT THE QUIRINAL.

ROME, Oct. 31.—A fire broke out shortly after midnight in the Quirinal furniture store, and considerable anxiety was at one time felt for the safety of the building. The fire brigade, however, after an hour's exertion, succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

THE BELGIAN BISHOPS AND THE POPE.

TOURNAI, Oct. 31.—The Belgian Bishops have addressed a telegram to the Pope, expressing their fervent devotion and veneration, and praying Heaven for the termination of the prolonged bitterness of his Holiness's position, the complete realization of noble aspirations for the independency of the Papacy, and the re-establishment of the Church's rights and the Pontifical sovereignty.

THE ITALIAN WINE TRADE.

ROME, Oct. 30.—Signor Grimaldi, Minister of Commerce, on the occasion of the opening of the Provincial Wine Growers Exhibition opened at Catanzaro to-day, delivered a speech in which he declared that Italy need have no fear of a want of outlets for her vine produce. The total amount of wine produced annually was now 35,000,000 hectolitres, of which only 1,700,000 hectolitres were absorbed by France. There was, however, now a considerable export of Italian wines to England, Germany, and Switzerland, which would compensate for the deficiency as regarded France. The Government would, with the assistance of private industry, continue its efforts to promote the wine trade of the country, and was confident of victory in this fresh struggle, since the results already obtained afforded guarantees for the future.

THE NEW AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR.

Count Francis Deym, the recently appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, arrived in London last night and will assume his duties immediately. He will present his credentials shortly after the Queen's return to Windsor. Count Deym is just fifty years of age. He is a younger son of a lieutenant-general in the Austrian army. The family of Deym belongs to the oldest nobility in Bohemia, but not to the wealthiest. The new Ambassador began his career as an officer in a cavalry regiment, and was already twenty-six when he made his first step in diplomacy. In 1870 he was already Councillor of Embassy at Rome, and was present at the occupation of the Eternal City by the Italian troops. Later on, in 1873, he was transferred in the same capacity to London, where both he and his wife, a Prussian countess, soon became popular. In 1879 Count Deym abandoned diplomacy and was elected to the Austrian Reichsrath. But he did not remain there long, for when a few years ago the Marquis of Bacquehem was appointed Minister of Commerce, a post greatly coveted by Count Deym, the latter sulkily retired from parliamentary life and returned to diplomacy. He was appointed Minister at Munich, but he does not seem to have liked the post, for last year he was again elected to Parliament, and he would have undoubtedly returned to Vienna if the hope of the appointment to the Embassy in London had not been held out to him by his many influential friends at Court. Politically and diplomatically Count Deym has not made his mark yet, but socially he is much liked by all who know him. The Austrian and Hungarian colonies in London expect much greater things of him than they ever did of his predecessor, Count Karolyi.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MASONIC ESCAPADE.

TWO LADIES AT THE "THIRD DEGREE."

An extraordinary affair has just occurred in Scotland. On Thursday the Grand Lodge of Scotland holds its quarterly meeting in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, to consider among other business—"Expulsion of Brother William Edwards, and special censure of Brother J. O Fraser and William Roberton, office-bearers of the Lodge Celtic, No. 291." It appears that the offence of the brethren named was in admitting two ladies to a lodge meeting in May last, where they saw and heard a considerable portion of the proceedings while the lodge was "tyled in the Third Degree." The precise height and depth of the "brethren's" offence may be gathered from the minutes to be laid before the Grand Lodge on Thursday. It seems that on the occasion of the Funeral Lodge held in Freemasons' Hall by Celtic, Edinburgh and Leith, No. 291, on May 8 last, in memory of the late Brother Alexander Hay, two females were admitted to the inner approach to the organ loft, where they saw and heard, through the partially open glazed door, a considerable portion of the proceedings, which were being conducted while the lodge was tyled in the Third Degree. The ladies were so admitted by Brother William Edwards, Acting Past Master of the Lodge, who was called out of the hall at their request; and having previously possessed himself of the key of the door, he deliberately broke the tyling of the lodge, and placed the tyler inside along with the ladies, with instructions to attend to them. Edwards went back to the hall and remained there until the ceremony was nearly concluded, when he returned to the organ loft and had the ladies removed. The committee have recommended that Brother Edwards be expelled from the Order.

MR. FIRTH, M.P., ON THE NEW LONDON COUNCIL.

A meeting of the council of the London Liberal and Radical Union was held last evening at the National Liberal Club, when Mr. J. F. B. Firth, M.P., delivered an address on the subject of the new London County Council created by the Local Government Bill. The Conference Hall, in which the meeting was held, was crowded with delegates. Mr. Firth gave a lucid account, derived from his almost unrivalled knowledge of London municipal affairs, of the constitution, powers, duties, and method of work of the new body, which he estimates will succeed to all the important functions of the Metropolitan Board of Works, plus one-sixth or possibly one-fifth more work representing duties taken over from the City Corporation and other bodies under the Act. The amount of indebtedness which the Council likewise inherits from its moribund predecessor, the Metropolitan Board of Works, he estimated at rather more than seventeen millions sterling, after deducting eight millions odd representing loans to local bodies and two millions odd the value of certain assets consisting chiefly of waste lands. Incidentally Mr. Firth expressed the opinion that women would not be eligible to sit as councillors, inasmuch as it was expressly enacted that they might vote, while it was not expressly enacted that they were eligible for election.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA GIVES IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

THE FAMOUS NEGOTIATIONS AND THE MANIFESTO.

The Commission resumed its sitting this morning at half-past ten, when the Attorney-General asked permission to interpose a witness who had to leave England, Captain O'Shea. He had remained with difficulty till to-day and had to leave immediately for Spain.

Sir Charles Russell said it would be impossible at this stage of the case—and he said this with deliberation and after considering the matter with Mr. Asquith—to cross-examine Captain O'Shea. If he is examined at present Captain O'Shea must come back again, and in that case he asked his learned friend if he thought it would be right to examine the witness at present. Captain O'Shea would have to be examined on points other than those referred to in the Attorney-General's opening speech.

The Attorney-General saw no reason why Captain O'Shea, who had been subpœnaed by both sides, should not be cross-examined at once. He considered it his duty to lay the evidence to which he had referred in his opening before their lordships.

After some further argument, Sir James Hannen said it was desirable to secure for the information of the Commission the evidence of this witness; but it was usual—and in this case he should be disposed to act upon what was usual—when counsel said he was not in a position to cross-examine, that cross-examination should be reserved. It was, therefore, for the Attorney-General to consider, with that intimation, whether he would take his examination-in-chief at present.

The Attorney-General replied that he would proceed, but he hoped that their lordships would require some further proof that the cross-examination could not now be proceeded with.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA IN THE BOX.

Captain O'Shea then appeared in the witness-box. He leant easily against the back of the box, confined his gaze to the bench, and kept closely to the questions of the Attorney-General. Mr. Parnell, without looking at the witness, listened carefully to his evidence, and took copious notes of his statement. The court was now "at attention."

Captain O'Shea, in reply to the Attorney-General, said he was a magistrate for county Clare. He sat in Parliament for county Clare from 1880 till the dissolution in 1885. At the dissolution he stood for a division of Liverpool, but was beaten. In February, 1886, he became member for Galway, but resigned his seat on June 9.

From 1880 up to 1883-84 were you on friendly terms with Mr. Parnell?—Yes, until May or June, 1886.

Had you during this period frequent communications with Mr. Parnell on political matters?—Yes. Without going into the details of this, at any rate at present, did you at Mr. Parnell's request communicate with Mr. Gladstone?—In June, 1881.

Did you know from Mr. Parnell whether the 1881 communications were made with or without the knowledge of his other colleagues?—They were made without the knowledge of his other colleagues, according to the information which he gave me.

Did you have at this time any communication with Mr. Parnell in reference to Mr. Egan?—No.

Did you know at that time whether the communications were known to Mr. Egan?—No; but I knew afterwards that they were not known to him.

From whom do you learn this?—From Mr. Parnell.

Did you know Mr. Egan yourself?—No.

When did you learn that they were not known to Mr. Egan?—After Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons on the 16th of May, 1882.

What was it that led you to know?—Subsequent to the speech, Mr. Parnell expressed regret at the awkwardness of Mr. Gladstone in introducing the matter. He said that the knowledge given by that speech had very much annoyed Mr. Egan and others.

Did he say who the others were?—Not to my knowledge.

Did the matter drop until 1882?—The matter was brought before the Cabinet in 1881. (Laughter.)

Sir Charles Russell: How can he know? (A quiet smile stole over Mr. Parnell's face at this point.)

The Attorney-General, after asking that there might be no more laughter: Did the matter drop till 1882?—The matter dropped, but I used it as a basis for the resumption of the negotiations or communications—in fact, in 1882.

Now, in 1882, where was Mr. Parnell? was he in Kilmainham?—He was released on parole.

Who of his particular colleagues were also in Kilmainham?—Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Kelly.

Did you know where Mr. Egan was then?—I have no doubt that I knew that he was in Paris.

Did you in the early part of 1882 make communications with some members of the Government?—Yes.

And did you receive communications from members of the Government?—Yes.

Were these communications, originally made in 1882, made without direct authority from Mr. Parnell?—Without any authority from Mr. Parnell, direct or indirect.

Did you have any communication with Mr. Parnell until he was released on parole?—No.

What day in April was Mr. Parnell released on parole?—I can't remember. (Sir Charles Russell: The 10th.)

When did you first hear of Mr. Parnell being out?—Mr. Parnell called on me at No. 1, Albert-mansions.

Had you another house at Eltham?—Yes. He had gone down to Eltham, but I was unable to go down there, and he came up to see me.

You knew from Mr. Parnell that he had been at Eltham?—Yes.

Did you tell him what had passed at that interview—the communications made up to that time with members of the Government?—I mentioned to him what I had done. I told him that I had written to Mr. Gladstone. He expressed himself pleased with the fact.

Do you remember anything else referred to at that meeting?—No, because it was just after I had had the communication with Mr. Gladstone, and I promised as soon as matters went further that I would communicate with Mr. Parnell in Paris.

Do you remember on that occasion anything being said about his release?—I spoke about his release, but it was arranged that that should not be a condition offered in the matter in any way.

You promised to communicate with him in Paris?—I did so.

Did you, subsequently to his departure for Paris, shortly after receive a reply from Mr. Gladstone?—Yes.

THE PARIS TRIP AND THE ELTHAM TALK.

The witness then referred to a letter which he had received from Mr. Parnell from Paris, where he had gone on parole in consequence of the death of his nephew. The letter referred to the Arrears Bill. Witness continued to make communications to certain members of the Government. On the 19th April Mr. Parnell telegraphed that he had come to Eltham. Parliament was sitting at the time, and others of Mr. Parnell's followers were in London. He saw Mr. Parnell alone, and had considerable conversation with him as to Davitt's release. Personally witness was anxious that Davitt should be released, and Mr. Parnell agreed that it would be very advantageous if he were released. Mr. Parnell was several days in Eltham before returning to Kilmainham. Mr. Parnell was of opinion that it was inexpedient to release certain prisoners who were of his party, because he did not think they could be released with advantage to the policy that was being instituted. Names were mentioned, which witness mentioned again to Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Brennan was one of the names. Witness knew that Brennan was an official of the Land League. The question of outrages was largely discussed. The negotiations were being carried on at the time with the Government, and the question of release turned up, although it was due to Mr. Parnell to say that he had never made that a condition in his own case. Mr. Parnell authorized him to say that he would do his utmost to carry out what he afterwards wrote in the "Kilmainham" letter.

What did he authorize you to say he would do?—Put down outrage.

Did he refer to the payment of rent?—Yes.

What did he say as to that?—Have the No Rent manifesto withdrawn.

Did he refer to intimidation and boycotting?—Yes.

What did he say?—He always thought if the arrears question were settled, material benefit would result, and with the endeavours of himself and his friends they would be put down, and boycotting also.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HANDWRITING.

Did you embody the result of your conversation with Mr. Parnell in a written memorandum?—Partly. I have very few documents relating to the treaty. (A laugh.)

Did you at the time embody it in a memorandum?—Yes; it was written out by myself with a member of the Government.

Have you got it?—Yes (handing over a document).

Whose handwriting is this?—Mr. Chamberlain's.

Does that truthfully represent the substance of what Mr. Parnell had said to you?—Yes.

Sir Charles Russell: We don't object to this, but I don't think it is evidence.

The clerk of the Commission then read the memorandum, which was dated in pencil, 22nd April, 1882:—

72, Prince's-gate, S.W.

If the Government announce a satisfactory plan of dealing with arrears, Mr. Parnell will advise all tenants to pay rent, and will denounce outrages and resistance to law, and all processes of intimidation, whether by boycotting or any other way. No plan of dealing with arrears will be satisfactory that did not wipe them off compulsorily by composition, one-third by the tenant, one-third by the State, from the Church fund or some other public source, and one-third remitted by landlord, but so that the contribution of the tenant and the State shall not exceed one year's rent each, the balance, if any, to be remitted by landlord. Arrears to be defined as arrears accruing up to May, 1881.

THE KILMAINHAM NEGOTIATIONS.

On the 23rd April, 1882, witness wrote a letter to Mr. Chamberlain, of which he produced a copy. Mr. Parnell went back to Kilmainham, and the negotiations were continued. On the 27th April he went to Kilmainham, and saw Mr. Parnell. These negotiations, Mr. Parnell informed him, were not known to his colleagues. He received a letter from Mr. Parnell dated April 27, in which he said if witness came to Ireland he thought it best not to see him. When they met Mr. Parnell said he thought it injudicious to meet him when the others were in Kilmainham, and he told him that on his leaving he would inform Mr. Dillon and Mr. O Kelly that somebody had been to see him. Mr. Forster gave him an order for admission to Kilmainham. A letter was written by Mr. Parnell at the interview which took place. This was the outcome of a long conversation as to the "No Rent" manifesto and outrages. He asked Mr. Parnell if he could carry out his guarantee, and by the aid of his colleagues put down boycotting, outrages and the No Rent movement. Mr. Parnell gave the assurance, saying that the outrages were largely committed by the sons of tenants in arrears, that the Arrears Bill would have a considerable effect upon them, and he felt confident, with the aid of his colleagues, of success. They spoke over what should be done if the witness carried the negotiations to a successful issue. Mr. Parnell was anxious that certain men should be released. Mr. Parnell said Sheridan—against whom a warrant was out—had been an organizer in the west, and knew everybody, and witness was told to tell Mr. Forster of this, which he did, and that he would be a most useful man to put down outrage and boycotting, "if Mr. Parnell saw him." Boyton was another man whose name was mentioned. Mr. Parnell also said that Egan should be brought back. With reference to all of these three men, Mr. Parnell said, "if he got the first run at them," he believed he would be able to convince them of the wisdom of the new policy. Witness knew nothing of the working of the Land League. Mr. Davitt's name was also mentioned, and Mr. Parnell approved of his release. Nothing was said in Kilmainham about keeping other men in prison. He brought away the letter signed by Mr. Parnell, and took it next morning, which was Sunday, to Mr. Forster, at his house. He had not the letter. It was handed to the Cabinet.

Sir James Hannen: You had better leave out the Cabinet.

Sir Charles Russell: Mr. O'Shea is beginning to think that he himself is the Cabinet. (Laughter).

The Attorney-General then read the letter. It expressed Mr. Parnell's opinion that if the arrears question was settled his efforts and that of his colleagues would no doubt be successful in putting down outrages. The letter also urged the importance of further agrarian legislation. There was a concluding sentence, which set out that "if the programme sketched was carried out, it would enable us to co-operate cordially in future with the Liberal party in forwarding Liberal principles." (This passage was omitted when the

letter was first read in Parliament, but it was immediately referred to by Mr. Forster).

He said he would make a communication to Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Kelly—he would let them know as much as was good for them—(Mr. Parnell laughed heartily at this point). The witness added that the negotiations were continued on his return to London, and Mr. Parnell and others were released on Tuesday, the 2nd of May.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDER MANIFESTO.

The witness continued: On Sunday, May 7, I had several interviews with Mr. Parnell, who first came to me at Albert-mansions early in the morning. At Mr. Parnell's request I went to see Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Gladstone's private secretary. Mr. Parnell told me that a manifesto had been drawn up in reference to the Phœnix Park murders, but I dodn't know that I saw it before he showed it to me at Mr. Chamberlain's house. He told me that it was drawn up by Mr. Davitt. A mistake has been made in saying that Mr. Parnell was not in favour of a manifesto. He was in favour of some manifesto, but he said he disliked the amount of bombast in this document. But he said it was necessary to Mr. Davitt's vanity. (General laughter, in which both Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt heartily joined.)

The report will be continued in succeeding editions.

The brief of the Attorney-General is marked £1,500 guineas. Besides this he, of course, receives refreshers. That of Sir Henry James is similarly marked, and the other *Times'* briefs are marked in the usual descending scale.

A Dublin telegram says:—The London correspondent of the *Dublin Express*, who, being a member of the *Times* staff, should be in a position to know, states that all the difficulties connected with the explanation of the acquisition of the Parnell letters have now been removed, and the *Times* will be able to disclose everything in reference to the matter to the Commission.

DETAILS OF THE TZAR'S MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—The *Grashdanin* to-day publishes the following particulars regarding the recent accident at Borki to the train conveying the Tzar and the Imperial family on their way back from South Russia:—"The accident happened at noon on Monday, close to the railway station. The train was drawn by two engines, and was composed of several carriages besides the Imperial saloon car, which was of massive construction. Just after passing Borki there is a steep incline, down which the Imperial train travelled at the rate of sixty-five vests an hour. Owing to this it is believed that the first engine left the metals, and ploughing up the permanent way embedded itself in the earth, the second locomotive following on top of it, and being completely wrecked. The first carriage was principally occupied by the Court servants, the next being the kitchen car, and the succeeding one the dining saloon. In this latter were the members of the Tzar's suite, including the Minister of Ways and Communications. Baron Stjernval, the Chief Inspector of Railways, who was also in the train, was seated in one of the first carriages, and is stated to have been severely injured, several other casualties in the same saloon being also reported. In the dining saloon General Vannovski, the Minister of War's aide de camp, General Tcherevin and Scheremeteff suffered slight contusions. The Tzar and Tzarina after alighting from the train remained for some time at the scene of the accident, showing great solicitude for the injured. Towards evening their Majesties returned to the preceding station of Losowoje. Special thanksgiving services for the marvellous escape of the Imperial family are being held throughout the Empire. The newspapers severely blame the railway administration, and declare that it should have taken better precautions for the safety of the Imperial train.

THE "GRAND OLD MAN" AT BINGLEY HALL.

Mr. R. A. Hudson writes to us as follows from Birmingham:—In your article headed as above in last night's *Pall Mall Gazette*, there is a serious error which I shall be glad if you will allow me to correct. Your correspondent represents me as saying that "we shall find accommodation in Bingley Hall for 17,000 people dividing the number into 7,000 seats at two guineas, one guinea, half a guinea, and 5*s*., the next being standing room." It is true there will be 7,000 seats, but of these nearly 5,000 will be provided for members of Parliament, candidates, delegates (3,500), deputations, &c., for which no charge will be made. All seats would be free except for the enormous cost of building the necessary galleries and platforms.

There has been an enormous demand for places at the Birmingham meetings of the National Liberal Federation. The tickets originally at the disposal of the committee have all been appropriated. By a provision specially made in view of the pressure put upon the promoters of the meetings, a few more platform seats are to be arranged for and disposed of to the applicants in the order of their applications, which, however, are not to be received after noon on Saturday next.

FIRE AT WATNEY'S BREWERY.

Shortly before eleven o'clock last night the kiln at Watney's Brewery in York-road was discovered to be on fire. The appliances kept on the premises for coping with fires were quickly brought into use but without effect, and the Metropolitan Fire Brigade were sent for. A strong force speedily arrived, but it was about two o'clock this morning before the fire was got under. The kiln and its contents were destroyed, and considerable damage was done to other parts of the premises.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST NAVAL CHAPLAIN.

The death has just taken place at Liverpool of the oldest naval chaplain, the Rev. George Cooper, in his eighty-fifth year. He entered the navy in 1835, and received the Chinese War Medal in 1841 when he was in the *Blenheim* at the capture of Amoy and Chinghae. As the Channel Fleet was in the Mersey he was carried to his grave in the West Derby Cemetery yesterday afternoon by a detachment of blue-jackets through the courtesy of Admiral Baird.

The principal speakers at Bristol on Colston Day are to be Lord Kimberley and Sir Wilfrid Lawson at the Anchor dinner, and Sir Michael Hicks Beach and Sir William Marriott at the Dolphin.

The Bishop of Llandaff yesterday consecrated a church at Routh, near Cardiff. The Dean of Manchester was the preacher.

Mr. Tillett, the secretary of the Tea Operatives Association, 19, Huntslett-street, Bonner-lane, Bethnal-green, asks us to state that the benefit performance to be given by Miss Hawthorne at the Princess's Theatre will only yield funds to the strikers if tickets are taken of Mr. Tillett at the above address.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS FIRM.—FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY.—AMERICANS DECIDEDLY BETTER.

The usual demands for money incidental to the end of the month have had no appreciable effect on rates in the open market, which remain as easy as ever. For day-to-day money it is difficult to secure anything over 1½ to 2 per cent., and loans for a week are obtainable at about 2½ per cent. The quotation for discounting three months' bank paper is now no better than 2⅞ to 2 15-16 per cent., with a not very large number of bills offering. No very decided opinion is expressed as to what action the Bank of England directors may take to-morrow, but it is generally allowed that the present state of things cannot go on for very much longer. Either the Bank will have to take some steps for clearing surplus balances off the market, or it will have to reduce the official minimum. The latter course appears the most likely at the moment.

There is an improved tendency in almost all departments of the Stock Exchange, though dealings are still on a limited scale, the fact that the "House" will be closed to-morrow tending to check fresh speculative commitments, and the changes in values are slight. Consols are neglected and unchanged, while other high-class investment stocks show little movement. In the English Railway market there is hardly anything doing, but the improvement in the weather and the fairly satisfactory traffic returns, so far as at present published, have helped to stimulate prices, and a slight advance is shown except in the case of South Eastern Deferred. Foreign Government Bonds, pending the receipt of Berlin advices, are neglected and are practically without alteration. American Railroads generally show a recovery, partly on the anticipation of a settlement of the rate war in the South-west. The advance in prices is not great, but the tone is decidedly better. Philadelphia and Reading shares have regained part of the recent decline, and in other directions there is a general rise of ⅛ to ⅜. Grand Trunk stocks have recovered on a more cheerful view being taken of the speech of the chairman at yesterday's meeting but Mexican Railway issues are dull. There is a continued strong inquiry for Diamond Mining descriptions.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened with a firm feeling, but the bears raided New England, Union Pacific, and Philadelphia and Reading, and other stocks also declined. Prices rallied again on good buying, and dullness, with a firmer tone, followed, although the market was still feverish and irregular. The market closed quiet and steady at prices near the opening.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Hull and Barnsley, Metropolitan, and North Eastern ¼, North British Preferred ¼, the Deferred ⅛, Caledonian, Great Eastern and North Western ⅛. *Receded*: South Eastern Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Improved*: Egyptian State Domain ¼, and Hungarian Gold ⅛. *Declined*: Turkish Groups 2 and 4 ⅛, Egyptian Daira ⅛, and the Unified 1-16

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Higher*: Philadelphia and Reading shares ½, Louisville and Nashville, and Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅜, Erie shares ⅜, the Second Mortgage ¼, Northern Pacific Preference ⅜, Lake Shore, Norfolk and Western Preference, Union Pacific, and Wabash Mortgage ¼, New York Central, Atlantic Firsts, and Pennsylvania shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Grand Trunk First, Second, and Third Preferences ¼, Mexican Second Preference ¼, Varna Obs. ¼, and Nitrate shares ⅛. *Lower*: Mexican First Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, and Canadian Pacific ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Kimberley Central ½, and De Beers ¼. *Receded*: Hotchkiss Ordnance ⅛, Rio Tinto ⅛, Cape Copper 1-16, and Imperial Ottoman Bank 1-16.

TRAFFICS.—*Increases*:—Midland, £6,676; North Eastern, £3,196; Metropolitan, £774; Distrc, £223; North Stafford, £723; Hull and Barnsley, £457; Eastern and Midland, £37; Great Northern, £3,070; Caledonian, £4,614. *Decrease*: Sheffield, £315.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened with a fair demand. Probable sales 8,000 or 10,000. Prices on the spot are steady, futures being one to two points lower.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares;—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100¾	1
New Consols (2¾)	97½	⅝
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¼	100¼
Local Loan Stock	102½	3
New 2½ per Cent.	94¼	¾
India 3½ per Cent.	106	½
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	71½	¾
Egyptian Guar	100½	1
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111¼	12¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	100¼	1¼
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	111	½
Liverpool	110¼	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	99	101
Do. Hard Dols'.	71½	2⅝
Do. Treasury	93	4
Austrian Gold	90	2
Do. Silver	68	70
Brazilian 1875	102	3
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	98	100
Do. Cedulas I.	61½	2
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	92½	3½
Do. B.	91½	2½
Egypt. State Dom.	102	½
Do. Unified	83¼	⅞
Do. Preference	100⅜	⅝
Do. Daira Sanieh	77⅜	⅝
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81¼	¾
Do. 4½ p c. Rnts	104	½
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82½	3
Hung. Gold Rentes	84¾	5
Italian	95¾	6
Mexican Converted	39⅜	⅞
Peruvian 5 p.c. '72	16	⅛
Do 6 p.c.	18	⅛
Portuguese	63½	¾
Russian 1873	100⅜	⅜
Spanish 4 p. c.	72 15	16 3 1 16
Turkish 1854	98	100
Group 1	29	⅝
Group 2	16⅛	¾
Group 4	15 9-16	11-16
4½ p. c. 1871	82¼	¼
5 p. c. Defence	94	½
5 p. c. Priority	82	4
Uruguay Unified	73½	4
Virginia Funded	39	41
U.S. 4½ p.c.	110	11
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	111⅛	⅝
Great Eastern	69	¼
Great Northern	115½	16½
Ditto A	101	2
Great Western	150½	¾
Hull and Barnsley	34¼	5
Lanc. and York.	116½	17⅛
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5
Brighton A	130⅜	⅝
Chatham (Ordinary)	23½	¾
Do. Preference	101¼	2¼
North Western	163¾	¾
South Western	137½	8½
Manchester & Shef.	69	71
Do. A.	36½	¼
Met. Consolidated	76½	7
Do. Land Stock	70	1
Do. District	33¾	4¼
Midland	133⅛	⅜
North British Pref.	74	¼
Do. Def.	52	¼
North Eastern	158½	¾
North Stafford	110	11
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	110½	¼
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	56½	¼
Cen. Pacific Shares	36¼	¾
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	67¾	8¼
Denver & R. Grande	18⅛	⅝
Do. Pref.	49⅛	⅛
Illinois Shares	118⅜	19½
Lake Shore	105¾	6¼
Ohio & Mississippi	23½	4
Louis. and Nash.	61	¼
Mex. Cen. Bonds	67½	8
Miss. Kan. & Texas	11¼	12¼
N. Y. Cen. Shares	112⅛	⅝
New York Ontario	16⅛	⅝
Erie Shares	29¼	½
Do. Sec. Mort.	103¾	¾
Norfolk & West. Pre	52⅜	3
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	41	½
North. Pacific Pref.	61¼	2¼
Pennsylvania Sh.	56¼	7¼
Phil. and Read. Sh.	25¼	½
Union Pacific Shares	65⅞	6⅞
Wabash Preferred	27¾	8¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	44¼	¼
Grand Trunk Sh.	10⅞	11⅛
Do. First Pref.	67⅛	¼
Do. Second Pref	47½	8
Do. Third Pref.	26½	¾
Do. Guaranteed	70½	1
Mexican Ordinary	48¼	½
Do First Pref	121	⅛
Ob. do. and Pref	78½	9
Lombardo-Venetian	9	⅛
Varna 3 per cent.	7½	¾
Nitrate Railway	28⅜	9⅛
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13¼	14¼
City Bank	20	1
Consolidated Bank	8	½
Imperial Ottoman	1:3⅜	½
London and County	85½	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7⅛
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	47½	8½
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	5 16	7 16
Mysore shares	3⅛	¾
Ooregums	1⅝	⅛
Cape Copper	6⅝	¾
Namaqua	4⅞	5⅛
Mason and Barry	11¼	12
Rio Tinto	24⅞	5⅛
Montana £1 shares	1⅞	2
De Beers	36½	¾
Kimberley Cent.	42	½
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	46½	7½xd
Do. Pref.	79	80 xd
Brazilian Submarine	13¾	½
Direct Unit. States	9¾	10 xd
Eastern	12¼	½
Ditto Extension	13	¼
United Telephone	13¼	½
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅞	7⅛
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	190	200
London Street	13½	14½
London Tramway	13½	14½
NorthMetropolitan	17½	18½
WATERWORKS.		
ChelseaWaterworks	260	5
East London	194	9
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	255	60
New River, New.	345	50
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	166	71
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	245	9
Imp. Continental	210	13
South Metropolitan	305	10
BrushElecLt(£4pd)	4⅜	⅝
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7⅞	8⅛
Guinness and Co.	302½	7½
Hotchkiss	10¼	½
Bryant and May	13⅜	⅜
Spratt's Patent	10¼	⅛
London Nitrate	22	4
Primitiva Nitrate	28¼	¼
Salt Union Shares	4⅜	⅜pm
P. and O. Steam.	65	7
Royal Mail Steam	60	3 xd
Nat. Discount Co.	11⅛	12
Hudson's Bay	18¼	19¼
Suez Canal	87¼	8¼
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	40	2

NO MORE TRANSLATIONS FROM ZOLA.

MR. VIZETELLY PLEADS GUILTY AND IS FINED.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED AT OLD BAILEY.

At the Central Criminal Court this morning, Henry Vizetelly was charged before the Recorder and a jury with unlawfully publishing certain obscene libels in the form of books entitled "The Soil," "Nana," and "Piping Hot"—English translations from certain realistic novels by Zola. Mr. Vizetelly pleaded "not guilty" to each charge, and at the instance of the sheriffs was allowed to remain in the court instead of being placed in the dock.

Sir Edward Clarke, the Solicitor-General, opened the case for the Crown. He believed that the jury would consider the case to be one of great interest to the community at large. The charge against Mr. Vizetelly was that, in publishing a book called "The Soil," by a well-known French writer, Emile Zola, he had committed the offence of publishing what the law calls "an obscene libel." The evidence, strictly so called, would be very brief. It was admitted by Mr. Vizetelly himself that he did publish the work. The answer, so far as answer there could be, would take the form of a contention that the work was not an obscene publication. Referring to previous cases, Sir E. Clarke said he was glad to say that they were few, still some there were.

THE CITATION OF CASES.

The Solicitor-General first proceeded to cite certain cases bearing upon the prosecution. The late Chief Justice Cockburn had laid it down that a work which contained obscene passages was by reason of this matter calculated to produce a pernicious effect in depraving and debauching the minds of persons into whose hands it might come. This judgment was delivered in a case in which a Protestant society had collected passages from Catholic books of devotion and from instructions to confessors. Their object might have been laudable enough; but the reproduction of such passages constituted an obscene publication. Even the newspapers which reported the obscene passages were prosecuted and convicted. Referring next to the case in which a publisher was prosecuted for printing Shelley's works in an edition which contained certain passages alleged to be blasphemous, the Solicitor-General said Serjeant Talfourd, the author of "Ion," attempted to justify the publication of such passages as necessary to show the phases of mind through which Shelley had passed, and the opinions which at different times he held and expressed. The defence was promptly overruled by the judge, disregarded by the jury, and a conviction followed.

"THIS FILTHY BOOK."

The question would be whether the tendency of the work was to corrupt and deprave the minds of those who are open to such influences and into whose hands it would fall. An isolated passage or two in a work otherwise unobjectionable would not subject it to this process, nor would matter, germane to their purpose, occurring in works of a medical character. "There are in all languages," pursued Sir Edward, "and in our own classics, especially in those dating from some centuries ago, passages which conflict with our ideas." This had nothing to do with the case. Chief Justice Cockburn met this point in the judgment referred to. It was not to be said, because some old works had not been indicted, no modern publication, however obscene, could be indicted. "But," said Sir Edward, "this has nothing to do with this filthy book in my hand. We have twenty-one passages, some of them extending over several pages, such as no writer with pure motives ever put into a literary work. I don't believe there was ever gathered together between two covers so much bestial obscenity, as is contained in the compass of this one book." There was not a single scene which he could point to as being free from vicious suggestions and obscene terms. He could not mention one character of a woman in this book which was that of a decent woman. This was not a prosecution in connection with certain passages picked out here and there. It was that of a filthy book from end to end, published here to pander to the worst passions.

THE QUOTATION OF PASSAGES.

Sir E. Clarke then outlined to the jury, for the better understanding of the context, the plot of "La Terre," and proceeded to read passages. This unsavoury task occupied him for about half an hour. Read in the cold and dusty atmosphere of the court in the Old Bailey, which has heard so many unspeakable things and thought so little of them, the extracts, through which the Solicitor-General plodded with the intrepidity of necessity and with business-like precision, found but one reflection upon most faces—the reflection of an expression of disgust.

"I direct your particular attention to this," said Sir Edward, addressing the jury, before reading a particularly outrageous passage, "and I beg you to remember that it is pretended that Mr. Vizetelly is entitled to sell the book containing it in the open streets to any one who cares to pay for it." At this point, one of the jurors appealed to the judge, asking whether it was necessary to read all these passages.

"It is revolting, no doubt," replied the judge, "but the passages must be proved."

"Is it necessary to read the whole?" persisted the juror.

The judge said it must be left to the Solicitor-General, who would exercise his own discretion.

"I am quite sure," said Sir Edward, "you will understand that it is at least as unpleasant to me to read as for you to listen to these passages. If you are prepared at any moment to say that they are obscene, I will gladly stop reading them.

MR. VIZETELLY UNEXPECTEDLY PLEADS GUILTY.

Sir Edward Clarke then proceeded with his quotations; but presently made a rather prolonged pause. He was about to read the scene which he considered the most scandalous in the book. But the cumulative effect of the others was destined to suffice. At this point a whispered consultation took place between Mr. Vizetelly and his counsel, and the case took a wholly unexpected turn.

Mr. Williams rose and said: Acting under my advice my client desires to withdraw the plea of "not guilty," and to plead guilty of having published these books.

Mr. Vizetelly's plea was then again taken, and he pleaded guilty to having published the obscene libels contained in "The Soil," "Nana," and "Piping Hot."

Mr. Williams thereupon rose again, and said a few words on behalf of Mr. Vizetelly. He would remind his lordship of what he of course already knew—that these works were the works of a great French writer——

Sir E. Clarke (interposing): No, no; a voluminous writer. Don't insult French literature!

The judge (in an impartial tone): A popular French writer.

Mr. Williams (continuing): At any rate, the works were admired by very many persons, and by competent judges in this country. The works were certainly of great coarseness and indelicacy, and though others equally so were in the libraries and households of pure and single-minded persons, it was not for him to go behind Mr. Vizetelly's admission. He admitted that Mr. Vizetelly undertook to withdraw all the publications entirely from circulation, and as he understood that Sir E. Clarke did not ask for any imprisonment to be inflicted on Mr. Vizetelly, he hoped this would suffice. He might remind his lordship that one of the works had been in circulation without objection for four years, and "The Soil" itself had been on sale for a year. He hoped his client's attitude would be considered satisfactory.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

Sir Edward Clarke, addressing a few words to the judge, said there could be no question of literature with regard to garbage of the kind he had been reading. He was very glad that Mr. Vizeteily had taken the course he had taken, which carried with it an undertaking that Mr. Vizetelly would be no party to the circulation of any of the works indicted—not only of the book from which he had quoted, but of others of which he would like to say that they were at least as objectionable as that. The prosecution was not instituted earlier because there were many considerations in a matter of this kind which made it unsatisfactory to give full publicity to books by proceedings being taken. He would like to point out with the warning that had now been given with respect to these books, that proceedings would certainly be taken in the event of any other persons attempting to circulate them. With regard to the question of punishment, that was a matter for the discretion of the court. He did not ask that Mr. Vizetelly should be sent to prison; but he could not conceal from himself the fact that these books had been largely circulated, and that the large circulation of books of this kind must have brought with it a great profit. This must be considered when his lordship dealt with the matter of punishment.

MR. VIZETELLY'S CHARACTER.

Mr. Vizetelly having received permission to speak a few words, asked that some witnesses for his character might appear before sentence was pronounced.

"What difference can it make?" asked the judge. "I am not going to punish you because your character is not good. I am going to punish you for publishing an obscene libel. There is a great distinction between this case and the case of the Queen v. Hicklin, which has been cited. Then no doubt the motive of the publication was an extremely good one. Yet that was held to be no answer to the charge. Mind, I do not believe you deliberately published these books in order to deprave the minds of people. In my opinion the passages cited are most revolting. They are not attractive: they are repulsive and revolting. Whenever a man of character finds that in the opinion of the law or of the authorities these novels are obscene libels, he ought to be anxious, as you now express yourself to be, to withdraw them from publication. An inquiry of this kind is always entered upon by the authorities with reluctance, because it is very undesirable to bring such matters forward; but it is absolutely essential in the interests of public morality that it should be done."

SENTENCE.

A consultation and reference to authorities followed. Then sentence was pronounced. Mr. Vizetelly was fined £100 for the misdemeanour to which he pleaded guilty; and entered into his own recognizances "to keep the peace and be of good behaviour towards all her Majesty's subjects for the space of twelve calendar months."

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

The committee whose manifesto in opposition to the policy of the present Board was published yesterday, has issued a leaflet in which the action of the present Board, in some particulars, is set forth. In Upper Kennington-lane, it is pointed out, the present Board came into possession of a school built by the previous Board. When the school, which was for 1,200 children, was ready for opening the present Board, in order to protect from competition neighbouring denominational schools, applied to the Education Department that the new schools should only be partially opened. The Department refused to give its sanction to this course, and the schools were filled without injury to church or chapel schools. Then the case which came before the Board last week in regard to Hackney is narrated—this case being one in which the present Board has thrown over a site in which a school is wanted, the Board proposing to enlarge a school by 600 places instead of building one for 1,000; and the Board also proposes to add to a school in the Hackney Marshes in order to meet the needs of a population in an adjoining district. Other like cases in East Lambeth and Clerkenwell are given, and severe comment is made upon the system invented by Colonel Hughes of reckoning to provide for four-fifths of the child population in place of for seven-eighths—that is, deducting one-fifth for absence instead of only one-eighth—and also upon the plan invented by Mr. Foster, one of the West Lambeth members, for raising local opposition, this being the rule that all proposals to make school places shall first be communicated to the managers of other schools. By this expedient, it is declared, the cost of all school sites is enhanced, and great delay caused in making necessary provision.

MDME. BERNHARDT IN VIENNA.—Sarah Bernhardt arrived at Vienna with M. Damala and her company, at six o'clock yesterday morning. Hre luggage and theatrical requisites very nearly filled the whole train, conspicuous among them being her coffin, in an outer case of similar shape. The first performance took place last evening, the "Dame aux Camélias" being the piece selected. The sale of seats was so great, though the prices are exorbitant, that the orchestra was suppressed.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, 1888, when there was a balance of £7,647,072, to October 27, 1888, were £44,816,941, against £44,768,192 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,950,107. The net expenditure was £50,074,577, against £49,169,806 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on October 27, 1888, amounted to £1,584,680, and at the same date in 1887 to £1,464,493.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

TAKEN FROM "TRUTH."

It is probable that Prince Albert Victor will proceed to Copenhagen the week after next to represent the Royal family of England at the fêtes which are to take place in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the King of Denmark's accession to the throne.

Her Majesty has intimated her intention of presenting a recumbent effigy of the late Duke of Albany to the St. George's Memorial Church at Cannes.

The Emperor of Austria has sent new and splendidly ornamented uniforms to the officers and men of the regiment of Prussian Hussars, of which he is the Colonel, as a memorial of the Emperor William's visit to Vienna. This gift cost £5,000.

The beautiful and costly Russian pavilion in the Copenhagen Exhibition has been presented by the Tzar to the King of Denmark, and it is to be erected in the park at Fredensborg, on the bank of the Esrom Sö. A staff of workmen are to be sent from St. Petersburg to remove the pavilion to Fredensborg, and they will carry out the necessary work there in connection with it.

The Emperor of Russia himself exhibits at Copenhagen an immense dinner-service of Dresden china, which was manufactured for him a few years ago at a cost of £10,000. There is a different scene of Russian life on every piece, and every variety of Russian uniform and costume is represented.

Upwards of £20,000 was spent by the Sultan in gifts for the Russian Imperial visitors when they were at Constantinople last month, and his lavish generosity has excited piercing cries from his troops, officials, and servants, none of whom can obtain a piastre of his pay, which is many months in arrear. The Grand Duchess Serge (Princess Elizabeth of Hesse) was presented with a superb medallion which cost £8,000.

I hear from a friend in Paris, who has made personal inquiries on the subject, that the French vintage is a very large one, and that the quality also promises well. The weather has been very favourable, and if the wine matures all right it is probable that Burgundy and Bordeaux of '88 will in due time rank with '69, '64, and '58.

There is to be an Exhibition of Decorative Handwork in Edinburgh, and the Queen has granted permission to the committee to select any articles they may wish to exhibit from the furniture in her private apartments at Holyrood Palace.

The German military Budget contains an item of 35,000 marks (£1,750) for the breeding, training, and maintenance of carrier pigeons.

During last year Germany exported 11,428 horses, valued at £657,100, and imported no fewer than 73,519, valued at £3,602,450.

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Lord Mayor Elect (Mr. Alderman Whitehead) has stated that in an interview which his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief accorded him last week, conclusive reasons were given why there should not, at the present moment, be a parade of the metropolitan volunteers in connection with the procession on Lord Mayor's Day. He has since received the following letter from the Secretary of State for War, who assures his lordship that he will have great pleasure in co-operating in the proposal to raise a fund for the better equipment of the metropolitan volunteers; and, although he concurs in the unanimous opinion of the commanding officers that a parade of the volunteers should not take place on the day of the annual civic procession, he trusts that the idea may be carried into effect at another and more suitable period. The Lord Mayor Elect wishes it to be understood that although the proposed parade of volunteers on November 9 has been necessarily abandoned, it is still his intention at the proper time, and after renewed consultation with the authorities, to bring the subject of the incomplete equipment of our citizen soldiers before the public.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A SOMNAMBULIST.

Last evening Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest at Marylebone as to the death of Miss Florence Lucy Jones, aged thirty-two, of independent means, residing with her brother at 103, Crawford-street, Bryanston-square. Mr. Frederick Archibald Jones, bootmaker, said deceased resided with him. She was a single woman, and generally enjoyed good health and spirits. On Wednesday last, complaining of cold and pains in the head, she consulted Dr. Harbourn, of Bedford-square, who prescribed for her, and advised her to go to bed early. On Thursday evening, about a quarter to nine, deceased retired to bed, and some time after, whilst he and the rest of the family were taking their supper, they were alarmed by hearing a noise of something falling on the pavement. On going out they discovered deceased lying in her nightdress, with severe injuries to the head. She was carried into the house and medical aid procured, when she was found to be dead. The window adjoining the deceased's bedroom was open, and knowing that the deceased had on previous occasions walked in her sleep downstairs and had then fallen and injured herself, they came to the conclusion that she must have got up in her sleep, walked into the room, opened the window, and walked out. Deceased had never threatened her life. She had no troubles, and was always of a cheerful disposition. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

THE SUEZ CANAL CONVENTION SIGNED.

All the representatives of the Powers met at the Porte yesterday and signed the Suez Canal Convention. The Convention comprises seventeen articles. The first three are devoted to the subjects of the neutrality of the Canal and the security of the works and material of the company, and the next four clauses to the position of belligerents in the Canal and the ports of access. Article 8 specifies the duties of foreign diplomatic agents in Egypt, and confers on the Porte the presidency of the annual meeting of the International Commission. Articles 9 and 10 establish the responsibility of the Khedive and define the cases in which he will have to appeal to the Porte, as also the right of Turkey to provide for the defence of the eastern coast of the Red Sea. Articles 11, 12, and 13 sanction the territorial rights of Turkey, and also the sovereign prerogatives of the Porte and of the Khedive outside the obligations of the present Treaty. Article 14 declares that the Treaty is not limited to the duration of the act of concession possessed by the Canal Company; and Article 15 stipulates that the ratifications shall be exchanged within a period of one month from the date of the signature.

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TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

BESANT, WALTER. "The Eulogy of Richard Jefferies." (Chatto and Windus.) [A biography in one volume of 384 pages, with portrait.]

BROOKS, NOAH. "Abraham Lincoln." (London: Putnam's Sons.) [A new biography written with a special view to the requirements of young people. There are a portrait, some twenty-four illustrations, and an index. Pp. 476, cloth.]

DOMVILE, Lady MARGARET. "Life of Lamartine." (Kegan Paul.) [A biography in one volume, with portrait. Pp. 398, cloth. Price 7s. 6d.]

LAWLEY, the Hon. ALETHEA. "Vittoria Colonna: a Study." (Gilbert and Rivington.) [A brief biographical sketch, together with translations of some of Vittoria Colonna's published and unpublished sonnets. "I have selected for translation into English those sonnets which refer to the leading events of her life, and reflect in some degree her own thoughts and words on these occasions." A portrait, taken from the Colonna Gallery at Rome, is prefixed. Pp. 120, cloth.]

THE THEATRE.

COLEMAN, JOHN. "Players and Playwrights I have Known." (Chatto and Windus.) [Two volumes of chatty reminiscences. Among the distinguished persons known by Mr. Coleman were Macready, the Keans, Phelps, Charles Mathews, Mdme. Vestris, Ryder, Charles Reade, Tom Taylor, Robertson, Palgrave Simpson, Fechter, G. V. Brooke, &c. Price (2 vols.), 24s.]

YEAR BOOKS.

JACKSON, N. L. "The Football Handbook, 1888-9." (*Pastime* offices.) [Articles on "The Association Game: its Theory and Practice," Rules, Laws, Definition of Terms, &c., List of Associations, and Results of Principal Matches. Pp. 120. Price 6d.]

"LAWS OF FOOTBALL: RUGBY UNION AND ASSOCIATION." (*Pastime* offices.) [A useful pennyworth for the waistcoat pocket.]

"THE JEWISH CALENDAR, MANUAL, AND DIARY FOR THE YEAR 5,649." (London: L. Schaap.) [In addition to the usual information to be found in an annual, this volume contains an original Jewish story entitled "Under Sentence of Marriage."

FICTION.

AUTHOR OF "MOLLY BAWN." "Under Currents." (Smith, Elder and Co.) [A novel in three volumes.]

CONSCIENCE, HENDRIK. "The Happiness of being Rich." (John Hodges.) [The first of a series of translations of the more popular works of Hendrik Conscience—"the Walter Scott of Flanders." A life of the author is prefixed. Pp. 159, paper covers, price 1s., or in cloth 1s. 6d.]

DESART, the Earl of. "Heme Lodge." (Swan Sonnenschein.) [A novel in two volumes.]

EBBUTT, PERCY G. "A Woman put to the Test." (Digby and Long.) [A novelette in one volume, paper covers, price 1s.]

GOTTHELF, JEREMIAS. "Ulric the Farm Servant. A Story of the Bernese Lowland." Translated into English from the original German by Julia Firth. Revised and edited, with Notes, by John Ruskin, LL.D., D.C.L. (Orpington: George Allen. [Parts VII., VIII. and IX., completing the work: 1s. each part.]

HOCKING, SILAS K. "For Abigal." (Warne and Co.) [A "West Country story" in one volume, with original illustrations by W. S. Stacey. Pp. 374, cloth, gilt edges.]

KIP, WILLIAM F. "Would you have left her?" (London: Putnam's Sons.) [A novel in one volume. Pp. 295, cloth.]

MAJOR, ALBANY F. "A Throw of the Dice." (Simpkin, Marshall.) [A shilling novelette, described as an "Ancient Tale retold," and bearing the apophthegm, "Who sups with the devil should have a long spoon." Pp. 162.]

MURRAY, HENRY. "Monkey Mephisto," (John Dicks.) [An illustrated story in one volume; forming the Bow Bells Annual for 1888. Pp. 106, fancy covers, price 1s.]

PHILIPS, F. C. "Little Mrs. Murray." (Swan Sonnenschein.) [A novel in two volumes, by the author of "The Dean and his Daughter," &c.]

RICHARDSON, B. W. "The Son of a Star." A romance of the second century. 3 vols. (Longmans.)

STEWART, ANDREW. "One False Step." (Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson, and Co.) [A novel in one volume. Pp. 320, cloth. Price 5s.]

YONGE, CHARLOTTE M. "Hopes and Fears; or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster." (Macmillan.) [A new edition. Pp. 569, cloth. 3s. 6d.]

SCIENCE.

ALLEN, GRANT. "Force and Energy." (Longmans.) [In this volume Mr. Grant Allen formulates a new theory of the nature of energy, which with considerable diffidence he lays before the scientific world. In the course of his book he is led to discuss the conservation of energy, the indestructibility of power, the nature of motion, &c. Pp. 761. Price 7s. 6d.]

COBBE, FRANCES POWER. "The Scientific Spirit of the Age: and other Pleas and Discussions." (Smith, Elder and Co.) [A volume of essays. Miss Cobbe's main contentions are (1) that the scientific spirit of the age, while giving us many precious things, is depriving us of more precious things still, and (2) that the education of the emotions (important as it is) is ignored among us. Pp. 242, cloth.]

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

LIVINGS, FRANCES, and A. LIVINGS. "Twelve White Flowers." (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) [Twelve charmingly executed drawings by Frances Livings, with illustrative letterpress by A. Livings. The "white flowers" selected are the Double White Camellia, Narcissus, Eucharis Grandiflora, Marguerite, Lily of the Valley, Lapageria Alba, Rose, Anemone, Clematis, White Sweet Pea, Azalea, and Christmas Rose. 4to. Pp. 48, cloth, silver edges.]

MARTIN, B. E. "Old Chelsea." Illustrated by Joseph Pennell. (Fisher Unwin. 7s. 6d.] [A charming little volume; the letterpress devoted to literary recollection of the former glories of Chelsea, the illustrations to sketches of its present beauties. Just the thing for a Christmas present in the Chelsea colony.]

NISBET, HUME. "Life and Nature Studies." (Sampson Low.) [This is apparently a guide to the art of painting, and deals with the sky and sea; reflection; the draped model; aërial perspective; sunrise, sunset, and moonlight; trees, &c., &c. 4to, pp. 392. Printed with very wide margins and bound in vellum.]

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"The Essays of Elia." By Charles Lamb. (Putnam's Sons.) [A "Knickerbocker Nugget"—or edition in two handsome volumes for the pocket. Beautifully printed and gaudily bound. Price 2 dollars.

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A NEW PLAN OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Americans, ever ingenious, have introduced a new plan of life assurance. To put it shortly, it is to return to one's representatives the whole of the premiums which have been paid as well as the sum for which one's life is insured. At first sight this looks very much like the trick of the sharper on the racecourse who offers the country lout three half-crowns for one, but a "return premium" policy, as it is termed, has a perfectly sound actuarial basis. The annual payments are made for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, according to arrangement, and should death occur at any time before the end of the fixed period there is a guarantee, not only to pay the sum of the original insurance, but to return as well the total premium paid. A case in point has been brought under our notice by the London manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which, as it happens, is the first death claim on the society since its advent on these shores some eighteen months ago. The policy was issued originally on the 10th of January of the present year for £500, the premium being £23 8*s.* 9*d.* per annum for fifteen years. The death occurred on September 29, on the 16th inst. the papers were received at the London office of the company and by return of post a cheque was forwarded to the widow—certainly, a very prompt settlement. The company not only handed over to the widow the £500, but also the first and only premium paid.

How the company are able to return a premium which is equal to a reversionary bonus of £4 13*s.* 9*d.* per cent. is thus explained. At the age of thirty-six, the rate for a fifteen annual payment policy for £500, without the return premium, bonuses being declared in the ordinary way, is £21. If, however, £2 8*s.* 9*d.* is paid in addition, the insured secure the return of the premiums paid as well as the payment of claim, the extra payment covering the extra risk. In other words both the life and premiums are insured. As a matter of experience the company find that at the age mentioned, out of every hundred lives who pass the medical examination and are insured, 15.10 die during fifteen years and 21.86 during twenty years. This proportion secures for their representatives a very large return. They get back all that they have paid, minus the interest on the moneys, but plus the claim. The 84.90 who survive in the case of the fifteen years, forego their premiums, but they then rank for profits. Having paid in £351 11*s.* 3*d.* the insured's payments cease, and should he die in the sixteenth year his representatives would be paid the claim and £300 of profits—total £800. In the twentieth year the profits would bring the amount up to £900, and so on, increasing from year to year. Again, if he should wish to surrender his policy and bonuses at the end of the fifteenth year, he would, according to the present experience of the company, receive £370 in cash, or he can surrender his bonuses only for £150 in cash, and the £500 policy would be payable at death, but no more premiums after the fifteen years. There is attached to this form of policy the usual condition of the company as to surrender value should the insured be unable to keep up his premiums, he being entitled to a surrender value in paid-up insurance for as many fifteenths of the original amount as he has paid annual premiums, after the third year.

So far we have dealt with a moderate premium for £500, and we have now to offer some figures to show how the scheme works when the policy is large in amount. On the 20th of March last the company issued a policy for £10,000 on the life of an English merchant, aged thirty. The annual premium amounts to £562 1*s.* 8*d.* in twenty instalments. This amount includes a sum of £67 18*s.* 4*d.*, which covers the risk on the premiums. At the age of thirty the proportion who die in twenty years is 18.30 per cent. Should death occur at any time during the next twenty years the company guarantees to pay the representatives of the deceased £10,000 plus the premiums which have been paid. If death occurs in the first year the company will pay £10,562 1*s.* 8*d.*; if in ten years, £15,620 16*s.* 8*d.*; if in the twentieth year, £21,241 13*s.* 4*d.*, the premiums having amounted to £11,241 13*s.* 4*d.* Should the insured, however, live till the end of the twenty years, from the company's present experience, he could withdraw at the age of fifty £17,000 in cash, which gives about 4 per cent. compound interest on the investment. If he does not surrender, £17,000 would at the age of fifty purchase a policy of over £30,000, plus the profits (equal to half as much again) earned during the continuance of his life, which at that age averages twenty years. The return premium policy it may be noted is kept entirely distinct from the other parts of the company's business, and being entirely on the mutual principle the advantages accruing to the survivors increase as the death rate is lowered. The percentage of deaths which we have given is founded on experience, and shows a more favourable mortality rate than the usual tables of mortality on expectation.

The list of applications for the issue of £112,500 6 per cent. debenture bonds of the Ceará Harbour Corporation (Limited) will be closed to-morrow, the 1st November, for town, and on Friday, November 2, for country.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Photographic Club, Anderton's Hotel, 8.
Princess Mary opens the King Edward Institute and Schools, Spitalfields, 4.
North Islington Central Liberal Club—Annual Meeting, 8.
Queen's City Lieutenants at the Mansion House, 7.
Temperance Mission, Bermondsey Town Hall, 8.
South London Parliament, Horns, 8.
Royal College of Music, College Concert, 7.30.
Bethnal-green Traders and the Vestry, Abbey-street Schools, 8.
Lectures.—Dr. Abdy on "Law," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6; Recital by S. Brandram, Birkbeck Institution, 8; Dr. Tom Robinson on "Alcohol," Hairdressers' Guild, St. James's Hall, 8.30; P. O'Leary on "Geology," Newington Reform Club, 8.30; O. V. Morgan, M.P., on "Political Events," Lammas Hall, Battersea, 8.

TO-MORROW.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition. New Art Gallery.—Mr. W. Morris on Tapestry and Carpet Weaving, 8.30.
South Kensington Liberal Club—W. Jameson on "A Practical Method of securing the Employment of all," 8.
Mr. W. Nicholl's Chamber Concert. Princes Hall, 8.30.
Streatham and Norbury Hockey Club, Bushey Park.
National Health Society—Mr. Owen Lankester on "First Aid to the Injured," 11.
School Board Election—Addresses by Candidates for Westminster, Pimlico Rooms, 8.
London Chamber of Commerce—Mr. C. Whitehouse on the "Development of Egypt." Botolph House, 3.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
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EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.
MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.30.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
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Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.45. PRINCE KARL. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as PRINCE KARL (his original character). Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED.
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HAYMARKET THEATRE.
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TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7 30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

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BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, E. Sass, Aynesworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montazu, Nutcombe Gould, and Rutland Barrington. At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT. Misses Hermon, Leyshon, Mildmay; Mr. Nutcombe Gould.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
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THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 92nd Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

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GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, &c. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, November 3, at 2.30.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. MATINEE of MAMMA, SATURDAY NEXT, November 3, at 3.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (769th Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, I. Le Hay, S. King, and John Peachey.
Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

THIS EVENING at 8.15, the successful Comic Opera, CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Wilmos, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. At 7.30, THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER Doors open at 7.15. Box office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE of CARINA SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.
Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER. Manager, Mr. J. C. SMITH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 8, with AS YOU LIKE IT. Miss Wallis (Mrs. Lancaster), Miss Annie Rose (Mrs. Horace Nevill), Miss Kate Fayne, Mrs. Edward Saker, Mr. William Farren, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. J. R. Crauford, Mr. Seymour Jackson, Mr. Charles Cooper, Mr. John Buckstone, Mr. Allen Thomas, Mr. Sidney Harcourt, Mr. Matthew Brodie, Mr. C. Arnold, Mr. Arthur Fenwick, Mr. G. Seldon, Mr. Herbert Basing, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Forbes Robertson. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8; carriages 11. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

THE JODRELL THEATRE (late Novelty), Great Queen-st., Long-acre.
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TO-NIGHT, and during the week, THE DEMON, with Mr. Michael Winogradow in the Title Rôle. His last appearances prior to his entering on a five years' engagement with Mr. Augustus Harris. No fees. Programmes and Cloak Rooms Free. Ordinary West-end prices of admission. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Doors open at 7.30; Overture at 8.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 2 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.—The engine-house scene is the most realistic and best-managed scene of modern life the Stage has produced.—Vide *Daily Telegraph*. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, THE STILL ALARM. Last Six Performances. Powerful cast. Seats at Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), 10 to 5, and Libraries. Door 7.15. MORNING PERFORMANCES TO-DAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

PRINCESS'S.—Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY. HANDS ACROSS THE SEA, by HENRY PETTITT, will be produced on THURSDAY, November 8. The cast includes Henry Neville, Robert Pateman, E. W. Garden, W. L. Abingdon; Julian Cross, Buckław, Edmund Gurney, H. H. Morell; Misses Webster, Ina Farnard, Vizetelly, and Mary Rorke. New and elaborate scenery by Bruce Smith, Julian Hicks, and Richard C. Durant. Seats may now be booked, Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), and at the libraries.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

AVENUE.—Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.—On SATURDAY NEXT, November 3, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY, in which Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and the present powerful company will appear. All seats for the first night (except pit and gallery) are now disposed of. Early application is necessary to secure places for the second and following nights.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

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AN ASCENT OF MONT BLANC IN OCTOBER.

M. Janssen, the president of the French Academy of Sciences, has just made the ascent of Mont Blanc as far as the Grands-Mulets, in pursuance of some scientific observations. The ascent took place during an interval of brilliantly fine weather between heavy snowstorms, but the mass of fresh snow made it very long and fatiguing. M. Janssen, who was accompanied by his daughter and a large party of guides, stayed at the cabin of the Grands-Mulets three days and four nights. The thermometer registered 12 degrees of frost. He made the descent in a kind of sledge of his own invention, constructed of sheepskin, and received quite an ovation on his return to his hotel. For the purposes of his observation with the spectroscope, he required to have the light of the sun as free as possible from the influence of the terrestrial atmosphere. This was his reason for ascending to the Grands-Mulets as late in the season as was practicable. He conducted his observations in the cabin, observing and photographing the spectrum of the sunlight, which was reflected for him by a mirror placed outside on a wine cask. M. Janssen's special object was to extend his discoveries as to the dispersion of oxygen. The result of his experiments are not yet known; but it is understood that all the conditions were highly favourable.

GEORGE ELIOT AS A TALKER.

In the course of a recent article in the *New York Tribune* on "The Influence of Women on Conversation," Mr. Smalley gives the following account of George Eliot's talk:—

"That women are the best letter-writers in the world has long been agreed, and exceptions like George Eliot may prove the rule. But 'l'on dit les choses encore plus finement qu'on ne peut les ecrire;' and if women write the best letters why should they not talk best? It was once the fashion to praise George Eliot's talk, and there have been, I believe, people who could read her letters. They were not letters, those pompous, pretentious, pedantic compositions; each one plainly composed with an eye to future publicity. But they were curiously like her talk. Woman of genius as she was, she had no more genuine gift of talk than of poetry. In any case, she had no place in society, and her talk could never have been the fashion if she had. Her remarkable gifts were of use to her in the company of the devout, who gathered weekly to listen to the oracle, but that was not society, it was a form of public worship, and we do not go to church or chapel to talk; or at least we ought not. If George Eliot had chosen so to arrange her life as to bring herself within the pale of society, she might have been the female Macaulay of her time. That is to say, she had a full mind, and she discoursed on many subjects for a long time without stopping, and without missing a date or misstating a fact."

THE CONUNDRUM OF LONDON SOCIETY.

In the course of the same article Mr. Smalley remarks that American women have been an immense boon to London society by helping to amuse the Prince of Wales:—

"A girl from New York talked to the Prince of Wales as if royalty had no more rights than republicanism. She spoke her mind, as she expected the Prince to speak his. I don't know that he always did, but he was delighted by the girl's frankness. It is many years since he began to covet American society, and there has never been a time when there was not some one or more American women who, in the current phrase of London, had to be asked if you wanted the Prince. I say nothing of other aspects of the matter. It is the question of conversation, and of the influence of American women on the conversation of London society, which alone concerns us at present. Of course, these young girls and these young married ladies who had found out how to amuse his Royal Highness found imitators. How to amuse his Royal Highness is one of the social problems of the United Kingdom; a single solution of the problem is not enough. It is a never-ending series of novel answers to this ever-recurring conundrum which have to be discovered or invented by somebody."

HOW A BONE BUTTON IS MADE.

From human bones? No. From ivory? No. From bone of dog or cattle? No. The other day (writes a correspondent) I happened to call on Mr. Church, who is the master of small button factory in Birmingham, and was greatly interested in seeing a tailor's bone button made, just such a one as you would find on your ulster or a tweed coat. It was a queer little factory, made out of two or three cottages rolled into one. First of all I was introduced to the raw material, which lay on the floor of a dark and dingy little workshop, in which a solitary workman was standing at his bench. "There," said Mr. Church, pointing to what I took to be potatoes, "there you see what we call vegetable ivory. It comes from South America, and grows in clusters of half a dozen nuts. That is the first state of the button." We then went up to the workman who was cutting up the kernels of the nuts at a swiftly revolving circular saw, an operation requiring great dexterity, for a slip might cost him a finger. This is the first process. The kernel is easily extracted, the shell in which it is enclosed being very thin and fragile. Although the kernel is a nut it would take a very strong pair of jaws to crack it, and the teeth cannot touch it. The little white slabs which are cut out by the saws are taken to the next department, where the button is really formed, in the series of lathes through which it is passed. The tool-maker, whose office is very important, works at one end of the room: the first lathe cuts out the button with the desired circumference, regulated by a series of gauges, the work being passed on to others for the rim and so on. Two women were drilling the four holes of the buttons, this being done by taking up each one and subjecting it to the action of the four-pronged horizontal drills, doing their work with remarkable deftness and rapidity. The button, so far as its form goes, is finished. It now remains to do the polishing and dyeing. In another room are half-a-dozen hexagonal boxes revolving in an atmosphere of dust. They contain the buttons which are now

being polished by the action of some hard powder, which is placed with them in the boxes. There is a secret in every trade, and I fancy that the contents of the mixture with which the buttons are eventually stained are not divulged to the world. Down below I was taken into another room, in which there were scores of tins containing dyes, and many buckets holding chemical solutions. When the buttons are ready for receiving the dye they are placed on a tin tray, holding I think a gross. The dye is then blown on to them by a spray, which causes the liquid to fall very naturally. The trays are then put into a gas-heated oven, and afterwards put on to the cards ready for the market. Such is the interesting history of a bone button, one of the many wonders of Birmingham, that town of magicians.

THE MARKET FOR HUMAN HAIR.

There is a human hair market at Morlans (says *Galignani*), in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is little known, except, perhaps, in Paris, where it has a high reputation. The market is held every other Friday. Hundreds of trafficking hair-dressers throng to the little place from far and near to buy up the hair of the young peasant girls. The dealers wander up and down the long, narrow street of the town, each with a huge pair of bright shears hanging from a black leather strap around his waist, while the young girls who wish to part with their hair stand about in the door-ways, usually in couples. The transaction is carried on in the best room of the house. The hair is let down, the tresses combed out, and the dealer names the price. This varies from three to twenty francs. I a bargain is struck the dealer lays the money in the open palm of the seller, applies his shears, and in a minute the long tresses fall on the floor. The purchaser rolls up the tresses, places them in paper, and thrusts them into his pocket. Of course a maiden can rarely see her fallen tresses disappear into the dealer's pocket without crying. But she consoles herself with the thought that it will grow again, and by looking at the money in her hand.

There is at present a scarcity of fancy human hair in the market. The rarest hair is pure white, and its value is constantly increasing; and if it is unusually long—that is, from four to five feet—the dealer can get almost his own price, while if it is of ordinary length it is worth from 375 f. to 500 f. an ounce. The fact that pure white hair is the Court coiffure throughout Europe keeps the demand for it very high. It is much prized by American women whose own hair is white, and who desire to enrich its folds, for white hair is held to give certain distinction to the wearer. There is no fancy market for grey hair. It is too common. Next to pure white hair the demand is for hair of the colour of virgin gold. It is said that the Empress Eugénie paid 1,000 f. an ounce for a braid of golden hair that exactly matched her own.

A DINNER AT DELMONICO'S.

If the Yankee critics are hard on Coquelin, the Yankee chefs are doing all they can to make amends to the famous Frenchman. The other night he was feasted at Delmonico's by Mr. Daly. Thirty guests sat round a table, in the centre of which was a bed of roses, out of which French standards reared their heads. The menu was inscribed in silver letters as follows:—"In honour of M. Constant Coquelin, Delmonico's, Saturday, October 13, 1888. 'I do feast to-night, my best esteemed.'—Merchant of Venice." The banners of the French and the American Republics adorned the cover. Here is the menu:—

"This is the feast I have bid him to."—Titus Andronicus.

Huitres,
Consommé en tasse,
Olives, Canape de caviar et d'anchois, Céleri,
Brochettes de homards à la Colbert,
Cotelettes de poulet à la Benares,
Petits pois au beurre,
Terapene à la Newburg,
Perdreaux rotis garnis de mauviettes,
Petits aspics de foie-gras,
Salade de laitue,
Glace de fantaisie,
Fruits, Petits fours, Café.

VINS.

Château Latour; Amontillado, 1834; Mumm's Extra Dry, 1884; Château Margaux; Liqueurs.

THE HOME OF FENIMORE COOPER.

An American correspondent, writing from Cooperstown, gives the following description of the home and grave of the famous story-teller:—

The sail over the lake on the Natty Bumpo is a delightful one, and many points of interest may be seen from the deck. Five-Mile Point, with its historic associations, is a beautiful little promontory jutting out into the water. Up in the everlasting hills Leatherstocking Cave may be plainly seen, and the falls through which he so fearlessly steered his frail craft run rapidly beneath. About two miles before reaching the town the boat passes the site of Cooper's residence. The old house was long ago torn down, and in its stead now stands a picturesque mansion, built from the material of the original building. Here resides the novelist's only surviving daughter, who is known for her many charities. The boat glides swiftly by a little bay from which a stream flows gently out. This is the source of the lordly Susquehanna, which here begins its journey of over 400 miles to the sea. One more interesting thing is to be seen before the little steamer glides up to the wharf. Up through a dense mass of greenery on the east side of the lake a pure white column of marble rears itself. This is the monument erected to Cooper. It is a beautiful shaft, and is surmounted by a figure of Leatherstocking in the act of loading his rifle. The intrepid hunter from his high perch can look over a vast extent of territory, and the scene of many of his adventures. Cooper is not buried here, however. He sleeps in the village churchyard, along with his kindred, his neighbours and friends. There are two plain stone slabs side by side. On one of them is this simple inscription:—

†

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.
Born Sept. 15, 1789.
Died Sept. 14, 1851.

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at Principal Exhibitions.
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IV. Christian Biography and Antiquities.
V. Matthew Arnold.
VI. Provincial Life under the Roman Republic.
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MR. JOHN W. BASHFORD, Sworn Broker, 11, Hart-street, Mark-lane, has received instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, principally without reserve, to close sundry accounts, &c., at the LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, Mincing-lane, on THURSDAY, 1st Nov., at one o'clock precisely, the following STOCKS—viz., 13 pipes and butts, 67 hhds., 21 qr.-casks, 2 octaves Port and Sherry, including Martinez's, Cockburn's, Goldsmith and Dickson's shipping, &c.; also a parcel of 10 pipes 50 hhds. Port to be sold for account of whom it may concern; 2 hhds. Claret; 45 hhds., 64 qr-casks. 4 octaves, 56 cases Brandy, including Martell's 1877 landed 1878, 1878 landed 1879, Otard's 1878 landed 1880, Denis Mounie's 1881, Champagne Vineyards, 1874, &c., &c.; 38 hhds., 50 qr.-casks, 5 octaves, 30 cases Whisky, including J. Jameson's, D. Watt and Co.'s 1885 make, blends of J. Jameson's, G. Roe's, and D. W. D., &c.; also a parcel of 17 butts, 13 hhds., 16 qr.-casks Comber; Spring 1880 and March 1886 makes Bandon; Spring, 1880, and Kilbeggan, June, 1886, to be sold to close an account; also a parcel of 130 puns. Jamaica Rums, including Plummer's, Thomson Hankey's, &c., and 7 puns. 13 hhds. 36 barrels vatted Rum; 322 cases Champagne, Claret, Sauterne, &c., including Château Margaux, 1883, Château Montrose, 1880, and Château Yquem, 1883, &c., all in bond, also duty paid; 3 qr.-casks Port, 1 qr.-cask 8 octaves Cordials, and 1,646 dozens Port, Sherry, Claret, Champagne, &c.—Catalogues and full particulars of the Auctioneer and Valuer, 11, Hart-street, Mark-lane, E.C.

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SECRETARY.—Mr. E. G. Townsend.

OFFICES—6, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and carrying out the Concession granted by the Government of the Republic of Uruguay for a Railway between Paso de los Toros (the Northern terminus of the Central Uruguay Railway of Monte Video) and the town of Rivera (Santa Ana) on the Brazilian frontier, a distance of about 288 kilometres or 180 miles.

By the Concession the Government guarantees, for the term of forty years, interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on a capital of £5,000 sterling for each kilometre constructed. This guarantee will be sufficient, after providing for the annual charge for the Debenture Stock of the Company (hereinafter referred to), to pay Seven per cent. upon the Share Capital. The guarantee is payable half-yearly in gold, and will commence to accrue from the opening for public service of each section of 50 kilometres.

The amount paid by the Government under the guarantee is, by the terms of the Concession, repayable without interest out of the excess earnings of the line after 8 per cent. has been earned on the full capital of £5,000 per kilometre.

This Railway is a continuation of the Central Uruguay line, and will give direct communication between Monte Video and Brazil. Passing through the centre of the northern half of the Republic, by way of the important town of San Fructuoso, it traverses a fertile and well watered district which is at present chiefly devoted to cattle estancias, it is very similar to the country served by the Central Uruguay line and, like it, has very great capabilities for development. The new line will also have beyond its frontier terminus the extensive province of Rio Grande do Sul, one of the most prosperous of the Empire of Brazil, and by its means a free interchange of traffic will be established between Southern Brazil and the port of Monte Video.

A large frontier trade now exists between the Uruguayan Republic and Brazil. The thriving town of Santa Ana is already an important centre, and the provision of railway facilities cannot fail to stimulate the trade considerably.

An agreement has been entered into with the Central Uruguay Railway Company of Monte Video (Limited), under which that Company will work and maintain the Railway in perpetuity, paying to this Company a proportion of the gross receipts varying on a sliding scale from 40 to 55 per cent.

A contract has been entered into with Mr. Robert Crawford, M. Inst. C.E. (who superintended the construction of the Central Uruguay Line), who undertakes in consideration of the Share Capital and a sum of £513,333 Six per cent. Debenture Stock or the proceeds thereof, to construct, complete and equip the railway to the satisfaction of the Government and the Company's engineers within the time prescribed by the concession and in conformity with its terms; to provide for administrative and other expenses during construction; to provide the Company with £73,333 for working capital, and to procure the assignment of the concession to the Company.

The Contractor undertakes to pay interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the Share Capital until the opening of the line, the present issue being made for his account.

A translation of the Concession and of the Railway Law referred to therein, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Working Agreement and the Contracts with Mr. Robert Crawford, may be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned. If the amount allotted is less than that which was applied for, the balance of the deposit, so far as is needful, will be credited towards the payment due on allotment.

If any instalment is not duly paid, the amount previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Application for shares must be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and lodged with the Company's bankers, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 6, Finsbury-circus, E.C., from the Company's Bankers, or from Messrs. Greenwood and Co., 28, Austinfriars, E.C.

The following is a specification pursuant to Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, of the dates and names of parties to contracts:—

October 26th, 1888.—Messrs. Greenwood and Co., and the Central Uruguay Railway Company of Monte Video, Limited (the Working Agreement).

October 27th, 1888.—The Company and Robert Crawford (Construction Contract).

October 27th, 1888.—Same parties (contract as to interest).

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